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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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## WAR NOW FEARED INEVITABLE

### Peiping Again Hears Guns Pound In Night

CHINESE BELIEVE ONLY HOPE OF AVERTING DISASTER LIES IN INTERVENTION BY POWERS

### Shanghai Throwing Up Street Barricades As Troops Pour North Towards War Zones

Peiping, July 13.

The rattle of machine-guns in the Wangping area, only about six miles outside Peiping, caused fresh consternation in the old capital at 11.35 o'clock last night just as the population was commencing to breathe more freely.

There had been reports that during the afternoon Chinese and Japanese had reached an agreement whereby all troops should be withdrawn to positions roughly the same as those occupied before the incident of July 8. The hope thus engendered was shattered by the gun chatter around Wangping.—*Reuter*.

#### SITUATION MORE OMINOUS

Shanghai, July 13.

The situation in North China, despite two attempts to reach a friendly settlement, has become more ominous. It is feared a final showdown and serious fighting is now inevitable.

Little credence is attached to the idea that the incident will "fizzle out." The Chinese believe the only hope of averting conflict lies in the intervention by the major powers.

General apprehension is felt in Shanghai. The city authorities are erecting sand-bag barricades around the North Station, scene of some of the most violent bombardments and infantry engagements during the fighting of 1932.

#### TROOPS CROWD RAILWAYS

Reports reaching here state that main railways leading north are practically monopolised by troops, moving towards the scene of conflict. Meanwhile, trainloads of Japanese troops are arriving at Fengtai and Tientsin from Manchuria and Japan.

Emergency orders have been given to Shanghai Japanese firms to be ready if necessary to evacuate women and children from the Hongkew area, while Japanese Consuls at other treaty ports are also taking protective steps.—*Reuter*.

#### TWO HOUR CLASH

Peiping, July 13.

Fighting broke out late last night at Chinsienmiao, only two miles from Peiping's West Gate, and lasted for two hours, according to Chinese reports, after which the Japanese retired.

Artillery and machine-guns were engaged throughout the action.

It is stated that after a conference between Chinese and Japanese military officers, Chinese returned to Peiping from Wangping with the report that there had been a serious disagreement over the interpretation of the terms of the armistice.—*Reuter*.

#### NANKING ATTITUDE

Nanking, July 13.

Japanese authorities are insisting that the crisis in North China must be settled locally but the foreign office declares that it has informed the Japanese that no local Sino-Japanese agreement will be valid unless it is first approved by the Central Government.

This evoked a strong Japanese warning against interference with a regional settlement, concluded to meet specific local conditions. The Nanking Government, moving swiftly, has promulgated a law enabling the requisition of foodstuffs, labour and military supplies through—*(Continued on Page 12.)*

### Situation "Extremely Grave" Now

London, July 12.

A Chinese Embassy statement, issued here to-night, characterises the situation in North China as extremely grave.

It describes the Japanese action as a premeditated attempt to reduce North China to the status of Manchukuo.

While China is anxious and prepared to minimise the incident, she is determined, if necessary, to resist at all costs further encroachment upon her territory, the statement goes on.

It is alleged that over 20,000 Japanese troops are concentrated at Fengtai and outside Peiping, while in addition Tokyo has despatched the Fifth Division from Japan, and has already mobilised the Tenth Division for possible overseas service.—*Reuter*.

### Powers May Move To End War Threat

Rumours Of Parley Over Continuing China Tension

### U. S. Warns Both Protagonists

Washington, July 12.

The State Department announced to-day that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had informed the Japanese Ambassador and the Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy that an armed conflict between Japan and China would be a great blow to the cause of world peace and progress.—*Reuter*.

#### QUO TAI-CHI SEES EDEN

London, July 12.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador, to-day called at the Foreign Office to see Mr. Anthony Eden, presumably in connection with the threatening North China situation.—*Reuter*.

#### ROME IS HOPEFUL

Rome, July 12.

Official quarters take a hopeful view of the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the North China incident, as shown by the fact that no special measures have been ordered for the protection of Italian residents in the affected areas.—*Reuter*.

#### RUMOUR OF PARLEYS

Washington, July 12.

There are rumours abroad that British circles desire consultations with the United States over the North China affair, to be held under the framework of the Nine Power Pact or the implied obligations of the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

After conferring with the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hiroshi Satto, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, announced he had been informed that Japanese were making—*(Continued on Page 12.)*

### SHANGHAI PREPARES FOR EMERGENCIES



Japanese residents in Shanghai have been warned to be prepared to evacuate their homes hurriedly in the event of trouble developing. Sand-bag barricades are being thrown up in Shanghai danger areas as the tension between China and Japan grows more acute. Shanghai fears it will soon see such scenes as these, pictured above, when Japanese patrolled Shanghai streets in the Hongkew area, and the Chinese city, Chapel, smoked in ruins near at hand.

### JAPAN WARSHIPS ORDERED INTO S. CHINA PORTS

### Precautions Taken To Prevent Incidents; Ronins in Swatow?

Foochow, July 12.

It is reported here that the 13th. and 16th. Japanese Naval Squadrons at Formosa have been ordered to make a demonstration cruise along the southern coast of China. Two cruisers have already arrived at Amoy, one at Swatow and another at Foochow.

There is also an alarming report prevailing here to-day that a number of Japanese "ronins" have secretly arrived at Swatow. Confirmation of this report is unavailable, but the Chinese authorities here have taken all necessary precautionary measures against possible incidents in view of the critical situation in North China.—*Wah Kiu Yat Po*.

#### TROOP MOVEMENTS

Peiping, July 12.

Although large numbers of the Japanese troops at Lokuchiao have been withdrawn to Fengtai, considerable Japanese forces still remain there.

It is rumoured that the Japanese wish to establish a garrison there.—*Wah Kiu Yat Po*.

#### STOP AT TIENSIN

Tientsin, July 12.

A Japanese troop train, carrying about 700 Japanese troops of the Kwantung Army, left Shanhaikwan early this morning. It passed Chingwangtiao at 2.30 a.m. It is understood that these troops are fully equipped.

The train only proceeded as far as Tientsin, where it remained at the East Station until this afternoon.—*Wah Kiu Yat Po*.

#### PLANES CONCENTRATE

Tientsin, July 12.

Seven more Japanese military planes arrived here this morning. There are now twenty Japanese military planes at the aerodrome outside the Japanese Barracks.—*Wah Kiu Yat Po*.

### Striving To Put Stop To Intervention

Britain Pursues Delicate Task

London, July 12.

In the course of a long statement on non-intervention discussions carried out last week, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, declared to-day that while conscious of the difficulty of their task in accepting the mandate to seek an agreement on non-intervention, British statesmen considered it their duty to make the attempt.

They recognised, too, that realisation of their aims must depend largely upon an increased measure of international co-operation.

The Government is fully aware of the urgency of the problem and is at present actively engaged on the necessary work. It is the Government's intention, said Mr. Eden, to make a report to the Non-Intervention Committee.—*(Continued on Page 12.)*

### Urges Britain And Japan To Assist China

### In Own Interests To Collaborate, Declares Sir F. Leith-Ross

London, July 12.

Tanks and military lorries do not make the best commercial travellers, declared Sir Frederick Leith-Ross at a dinner given by the Federation of British Industries to the Japanese economic mission now visiting England, when referring to the present situation in China. Sir Frederick, however, expressed confidence that common-sense would prevail and overcome all difficulties.

Sir Frederick said he was very glad to see an expansion of Japanese trade with China in the last eight months, but he believed that this could be much improved by a better Sino-Japanese understanding. Incidents such as the present were bound to recur so long as the territorial integrity and the normal sovereign rights of China were not respected.

### "Nothing To Do With Free State"

Belfast, July 12.

Northern Ireland to-day celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne and 40,000 Orangemen paraded in Belfast before the Mayor of the City.

In an address to the marchers, the Mayor declared: "We have our own constitution and our own Parliament. We have nothing to do with the Irish Free State."—*Reuter Bulletin Service*.

### NO HITS IN NAVAL BATTLE

Insurgent Cruiser Engages Three Convoy Ships

Valencia, July 12.

A bloodless naval engagement was fought at daybreak to-day between three Government warships and an insurgent cruiser a short distance off the coast.

The Government craft were escorting a freighter when the insurgent cruiser steamed upon the scene. Shells dropped wide of the targets when the vessels opened fire, not one hit being registered. The cruiser steamed off again after a short exchange of fire.

Meanwhile, on land, severe fighting continues, and the Insurgents claim 3,000 Government troops were killed on the northern sector of the Madrid front during the week-end fighting.—*Reuter Bulletin Service*.

#### PLANES ARRIVE

Bayonne, July 12.

A number of aircraft have arrived at Santander to assist in that city's defence. They have already been engaged according to a Basque dispatch, which states they attacked to-day the insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervena and the destroyer Velasco off Santander.

The warships were forced to return to Bilbao. The planes also effectively intercepted Nationalist machines attempting reconnaissance flights over the city.—*Reuter*.

#### LOYALIST STRATEGY

Madrid, July 12.

The General Staff announced to-day its troops had covered the path of

Only by making China more prosperous, said Sir Frederick, could Britain hope to improve trade with her, and no country was likely to gain more from a more prosperous state of affairs in China than Japan. Therefore, it was in the best interests of Britain and Japan to co-operate in restoring a strong and peaceful China. It was because of this mutual interest that he had confidence in future Anglo-Japanese relations.

Sir Frederick suggested that the present expanding trade provided a most favourable opportunity to eradicate misunderstanding by smoothing the path of commercial relations. He urged that the existing system of quotas should be replaced by some other system mutually advantageous to Britain and Japan.

The Japanese Ambassador replied to the speech.—*Reuter*.

### Discussing Partitioning Of Palestine

As Arabs Threaten Wide Boycott

London, July 12.

The House of Commons will debate the Palestine Royal Commission's Report on July 20, during the discussion of the Colonial Office vote.

The report recommends the partitioning of Palestine into three parts, giving the Jews sovereignty in one, the Arabs sovereignty in another, and Britain a mandate over the third portion, which will include the holy places and a wide outlet to the sea which Arabs will be free to use.—*Reuter*.

#### ARABS THREATENING

Jerusalem, July 12.

Ahmed Bey Abdulladi, leader of the Istiklal Independents, who seek an autonomous Palestine within a wide Arab federation, is heading an Arab delegation of five to Geneva in August when the Mandates Commission will discuss the plan for partitioning of Palestine.

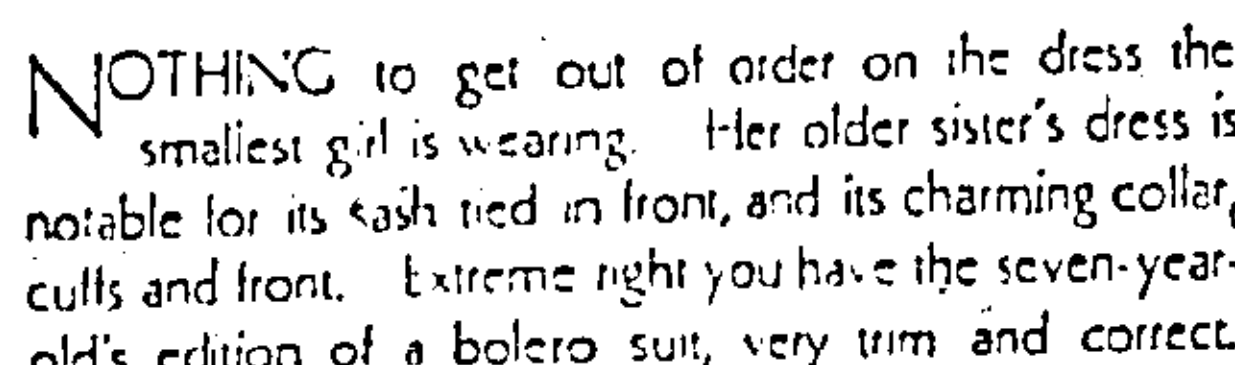
The Arabs here are stated to be organising an anti-British boycott from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean, if the partitioning is completed.—*Reuter Special*.

Insurgent retreat over an area of ten square miles of the west of Madrid. Thus was revealed the strategy of the Loyalists' offensive. They are attempting to reach the Estremadura road, and if they succeed will either isolate the Insurgents' main bases and cut their communications or force them to retreat.—*United Press*.





**Victoria Chappelle.**



- 1—To say "What have you done with all the money?"
- 2—To say "This meat's tough" —after she's spent a tiring morning in the kitchen.
- 3—To say "You can never find anything in this house."
- 4—To refer to fractious children as "your children."
- 5—To tell her there's a ladder in her stocking when there's no possibility of changing. ("Where ignorance is bliss," etc.)
- 6—To boast of "not worrying." A non-worrying husband generally means a harassed and worried wife.

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In women whose hair has gone thin on the temples can do wonders by cutting the front shorter and then rolling a puffy curl backwards. The effect is softening and flattering. There is a danger about this suit, and that is that no one is longer young and hesitates to adopt the usual girl's curls. Grey and white hair, rolled softly upwards from the face, is the most attractive middle-aged hair since the days of "buns" and high set collars. Indeed, the smartest coiffures of to-day are the graceful, all-grey ones and those to whom nature has given a fashionable silver streak.

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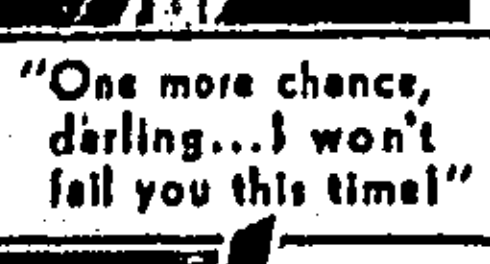


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**TO-MORROW**  
**AT THE QUEEN'S**



## School Mistresses Say End "Group Exam." System SUGGEST EDUCATION CERTIFICATES INSTEAD

The annual conference of the Association of Head Mistresses at Brighton recently voted for the abolition of the group system in the School Certificate examination, under which a candidate must take English, one language, arithmetic, and either science, mathematics, or geography with three other subjects. If the system were abolished, a candidate would have the freedom to take the examination in any five subjects.

Miss W. M. Casswell (Edgbaston High School) said they found that really able—but perhaps lopsided—pupils were meeting with failure. Year after year they had the experience of the worthy hard working girl who just scraped through the examination, while the really intelligent pupil, who might gain double the marks, failed to get a certificate because of a bad performance in one of the essential groups.

"Surely the ideal of our secondary schools," she added, "should be to harbour pupils showing a great diversity of gifts, and to give them, when they leave, a certificate showing that they had profited by that education."

### "OLYMPIAN HEIGHTS"

Miss A. Catnach (Putney Council School) said: "We are on Olympian heights so far as examinations are concerned, for we have not had to face any for 20 or 30 years. Would we be so detached and Olympian if we still had to go on with examinations—If, say, at the end of every term we had a report on our head mistress-ship, and if, every five years, we had to sit for an examination, and found that we could go no further because we failed in one of five subjects?"

Miss M. S. Smith (Sydenham High School) said it was the average boy and girl who suffered most from the present system. If they could get away entirely from the school certificate examination she thought they might hope to see a right emphasis in education and in consequence a life with a better balance.

Miss E. A. Jones (Clapham County Secondary School), mentioned that the Civil Service Commissioners had said that they were getting a better type of girl than they needed for the lower grade work of the Civil Service.

"The remedy, unfortunately, does not lie altogether in our hands," said Miss Jones, "because we have to contend against the anxiety of parents to place their girls within the safe shelter, as they think, of the Government service, in the belief that a broad path of promotion lies before them."

# JUDGES ARE ANGRY

## Because Whitehall Makes So Many Laws

### STRONG PROTEST EXPECTED

A REVOLT of the judges against the making of laws by Whitehall is likely. Behind the scenes, a storm has been brewing for a long time.

It will probably be brought to a head by the Council of Judges presenting a strongly worded protest to the Lord Chancellor.

The question has been aggravated by the recent publication of another mass of legislation by regulation, and events relating to it.

One of the three events was the unusual course taken by 60 M.P.s who signed a petition to the Minister of Transport praying that some of his proposed regulations should be annulled.

### WHAT IT SHOWS

In the opinion of the judges—in which they are supported by eminent jurists and others—such an incident shows the unconstitutional nature of the procedure by which a department exercises functions appropriate to Parliament alone.

For many years, Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, has inveighed against it.

There are now in force 210 Acts and Regulations governing road transport. The former are few in number; the vast majority of the laws are contained in regulations made by the Minister of Transport.

They cover 600 pages of close print and contain 1,775 sections and 4,518 sub-sections. They create something like 2,000 criminal offences to which motorists and those engaged in the motoring business are liable.

### FINES

Last year, in respect of those offences, 358,325 motorists were fined £441,459; 134,427 were warned by the police, and (in addition to those who made default in paying their fines) 415 were sent to prison "without the option."

It is the emphatic view of those concerned in the protest that no Minister should be given power the exercise of which affects the liberty of the subject; and that any authority to make regulations should be strictly limited to matters of administrative routine.



MICKEY STEPS OUT—Crown Prince Michael of Rumania, as he arrived in Warsaw, Poland, for a series of state receptions. Embarrassment followed when it was learned his baggage had been misplaced. Instead of wearing a brilliant uniform here he reviews Polish troops in a sack suit. Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck, right, and General Gluchowski, left.

## OUR GUIDE TO THE CINEMAS

"Under the Red Robe" (Queen's Theatre, to-day).—High class presentation of a finely dramatic story. Distinguished performance by Conrad Veidt, well supported by a clever cast.

"Maytime" (Majestic Theatre, to-day).—Tuneful, amusing, romantic. This picture is "tops" among the Jeanette MacDonald-Eddy Nelson output. It is spectacular, has an engaging story and is very finely acted by a strong cast.

"Plough and the Star" (Star Theatre, to-day).—One of the "surprise" pictures of the year. The story is translated with tremendous

verve, and finely modulated studies are given by Barbara Stanwyck, Preston Foster and Una O'Connor, the latter being remembered for her work in "Cavalcade".

"Night Must Fall" (King's Theatre, to-day).—Emlyn Williams' macabre play, concerned chiefly with strange psychological studies. Presented on the screen with great power and vision, though at times inclined to drag. Robert Montgomery gives an outstanding performance, and both Rosalind Russell and Dame May Whitty handle difficult parts with great skill.

"Lives of a Bengal Lancer" (Oriental Theatre, to-day).—Pictorial and convincing, with Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone at their best. This ranks as one of the finest films ever turned out by Hollywood. A strong supporting cast includes the late Sir Guy Standing, Richard Cromwell and Kathleen Burke.

### AQUARIUM SOCIETY

#### TO-MORROW'S MEETING AT SOUTH CHINA NURSERY

The next meeting of the Hongkong Aquarium Society will be held at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow at the South China Nursery, East Point Hill.

Mr. Fan the proprietor and a member of the Society has the most interesting and by far the largest collection of tropical fishes in Hongkong. The Hon. Secretary will conduct the meeting and give a short talk on each species of fish to be seen. It is hoped that all members, especially those who are beginners, will attend as they will see tanks of tropical fishes with beautiful plants seldom seen in Hongkong before. Each of the hundred or so tanks will be an object lesson to the aquarist who wishes to have a neat tank with crystal clear water, delightfully green plants and healthy fishes.

Non-members are welcome.

## JUDGE AS MODERN SOLOMON

Two Irish judges found themselves in much the same predicament as Solomon recently in disputes over the custody of children.

At Dublin, Mr. Justice Hanna ordered the committal to prison of a 60-years-old grandmother, Mrs. Bridget Cummins, of Garnish, County Cork, because she failed to hand over her eight-years-old granddaughter Maureen to the child's father, Mr. C. B. Earle, of Calcutta.

The father, in an affidavit, said that he married Mrs. Cummins's daughter in 1927 and that his wife took their child without his knowledge to Ireland from Calcutta. He left India in search of his daughter and found her with the grandmother, who refused to give the child to him.

A stay of execution was granted pending an appeal to the Supreme Court by the grandmother.

The second case concerned a four-years-old girl born in an Atlantic

## NO PAY FOR THE PEERS

During discussion in the House of Lords last month of the ministers of the Crown Bill Lord Salisbury asked why was it laid down that the Prime Minister should always be the First Lord of the Treasury.

The Lord Chancellor said the uniting of the offices of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury was carefully considered by the Cabinet and the Bill embodied their decision.

"But," he added, "this does not, in fact, deprive members of the House of Lords from being Prime Ministers."

### ONLY ONE EXCEPTION

Lord Salisbury asked why the Government had arrived at the conclusion that the Prime Minister should always be the First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Halsbury: With one exception during the past century the Prime Minister had always been First Lord. Secondly, the Prime Minister ought to be the head of the Treasury.

Lord Mottistone asked why the Leader of the Opposition should be debarred from the House of Lords.

### THE DIFFERENCE

Lord Halsbury: We have not debarred anybody in this House from being Leader of the Opposition, but what we have debarred them from is the receipt of a salary as Leader of the Opposition.

Lord Mottistone: Why? Lord Halsbury: Because in this House all of us give our services free. In the House of Commons it so happens that they do not give their services free. In the House of Commons, he added, the Leader of the Opposition performed difficult and arduous duties which did not exist in the House of Lords.

The Bill was read a second time.

## WHEN SHY YOUNG MEN FALL IN LOVE

Young women who find their best boy friends somewhat shy need have no fear of being thought unmanly if they give them a little encouragement.

This, in effect, was the advice given by Dr. T. Drummond Shiels when discussing the art of courtship at the summer school of the British Social Hygiene Council at Friends' House, Euston Road, recently.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that there have been cases where a shy man, who was very much attracted to a girl, would have been greatly helped by a little more frankness and honesty on the part of the girl."

"But very often, owing to her conventional ideas, a woman, if she is attracted to a man, makes a point of being particularly disagreeable to him for fear that he should think she is running after him. (Laughter.)"

"Nevertheless, shy men in matters of love need encouragement, and women should not be thought unmanly for giving them this encouragement—within limits, of course." (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Drummond Shiels urged that chivalry should be encouraged in the training of boys.

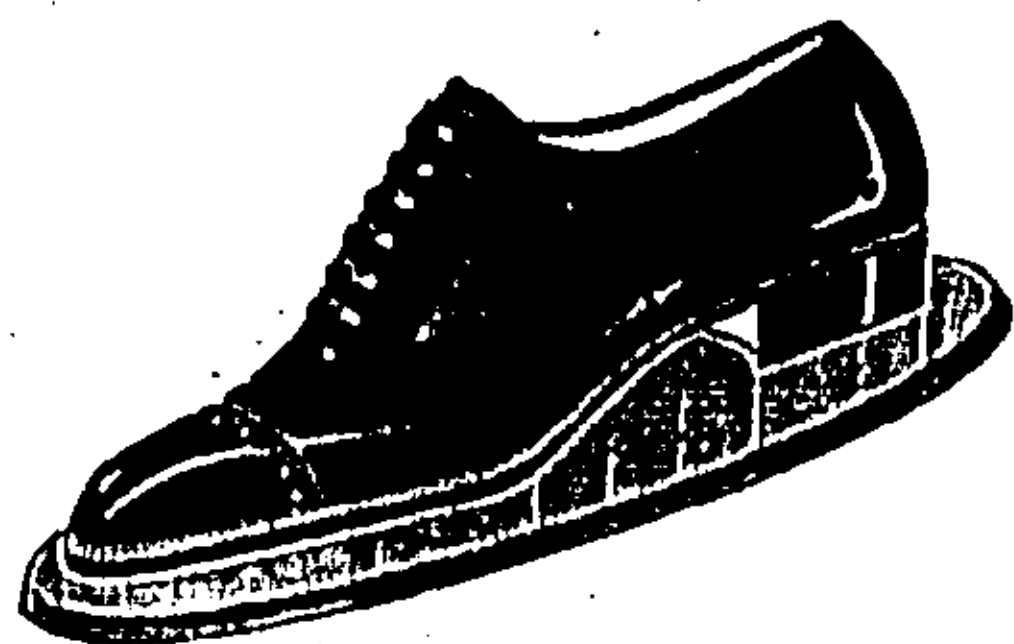
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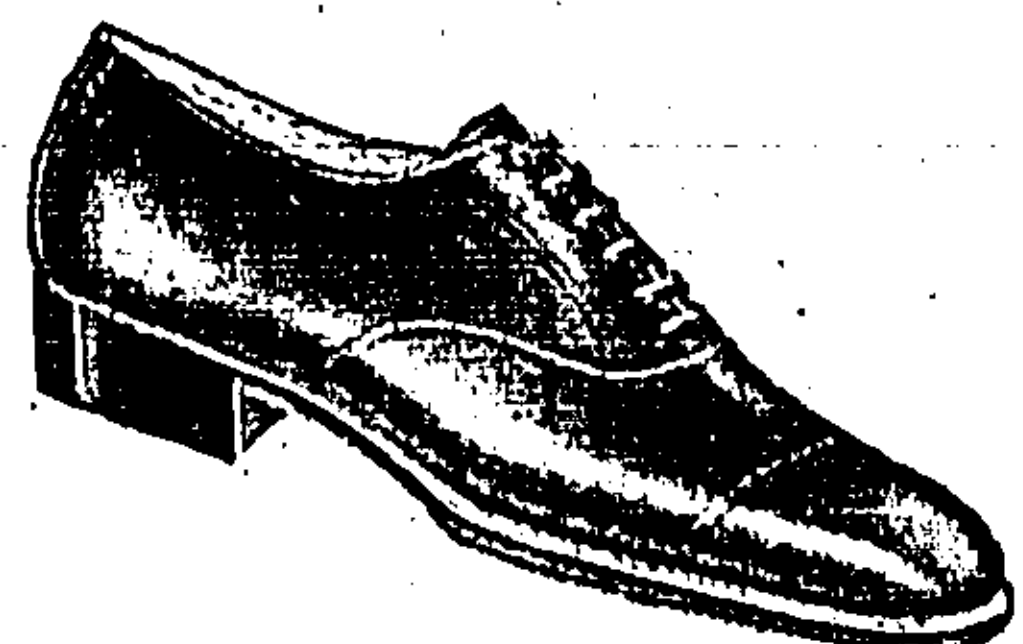


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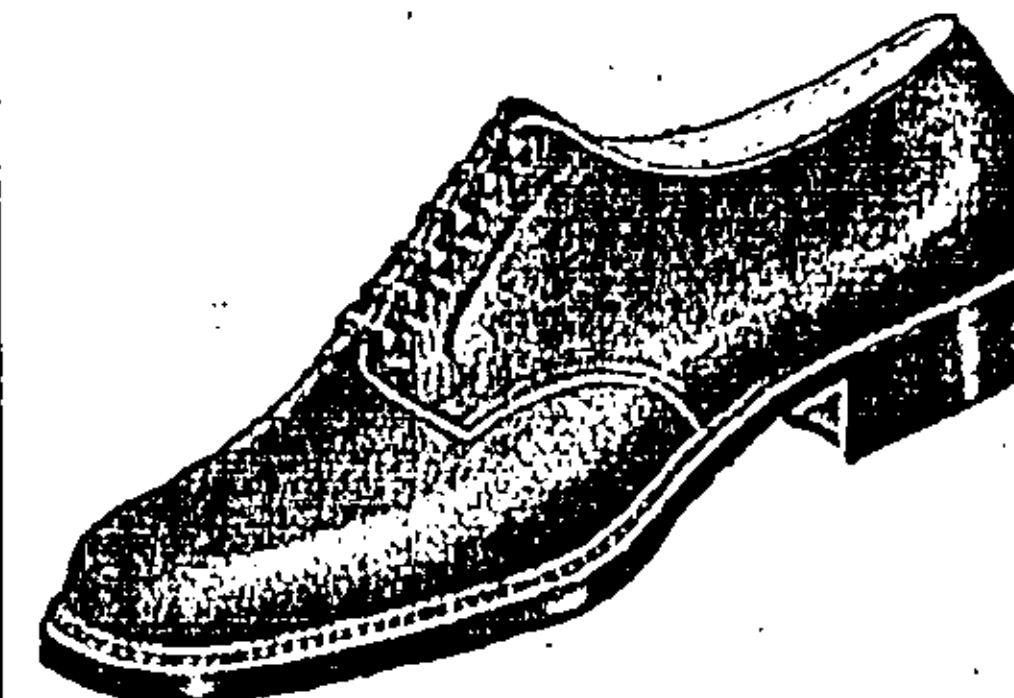
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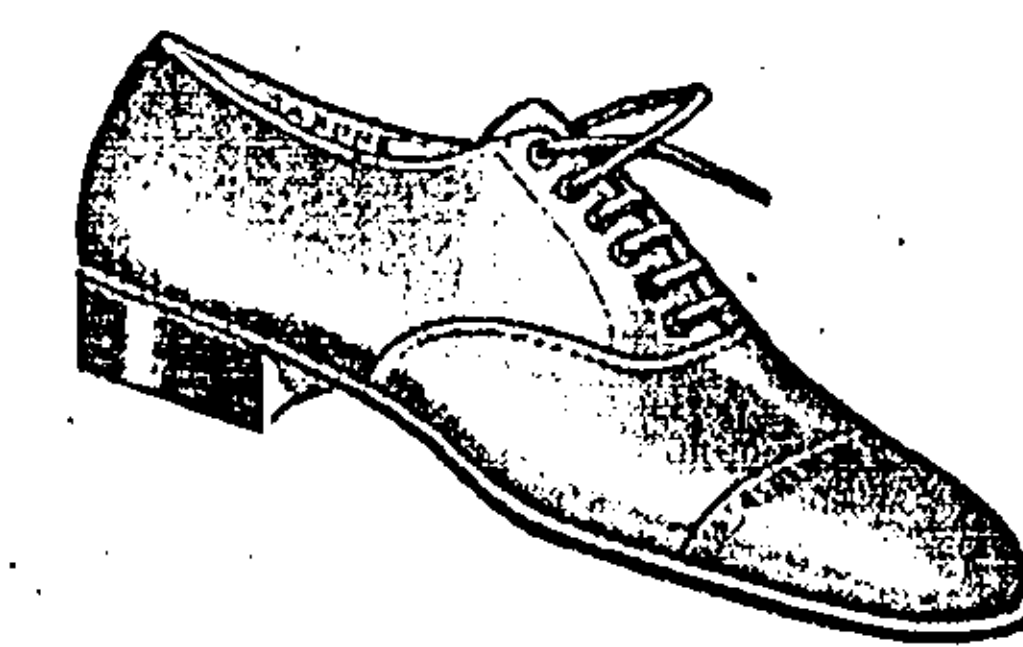
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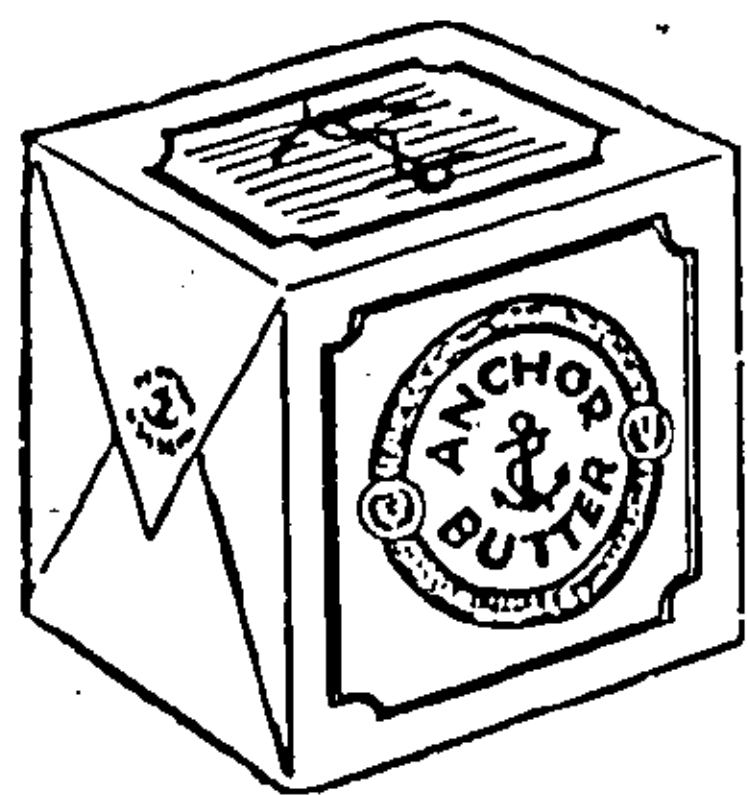
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QUOTATIONS

New York, July 12.  
The following quotations on the New York commodity exchange are issued by Reuters:

New York Cotton	
October	12.40/41 12.37/37
December	12.32/33 12.28/28
January	12.33/33 12.28/28
March	12.36/37 12.33/33
May	12.40/40 12.37/37
Spot	12.90 12.87

New York Rubber	
July	10.03n 10.00n
September	10.21/22 10.11n/15n
December	10.33/33 10.28/28
January	10.30n 10.34n
March	10.50/51 10.46/47
May	10.60n 10.50n

Chicago Wheat	
July	121 120 120 120
Sept.	122 121 121 121
Dec.	124 123 123 123

Chicago Corn	
July	129 128 128 128
Sept.	134 133 133 133
Dec.	140 139 139 139

Winnipeg Wheat	
July	143 143 144 144
Oct.	137 137 137 137
Dec.	134 134 134 134

## JAPANESE PAINTINGS

The display of Japanese paintings advertised to start to-day at the Japanese Club, is a very small one only a dozen or so works being on view.

Mr. Yoshikado Okunishi, an artist himself, is in charge and can point out the fine points in the pictures. They are typical Japanese studies very attractively done on silk and selling at very reasonable prices. Outstanding are a delicate mountain scene and a fishing pond.

CARDINALS  
RECOVERGiants Beaten By  
Philadelphia

New York, July 12.  
Philadelphia whipped the New York Giants in the National League to-day, six to three, thus cutting down the average of the League's second ranking team of the moment.

Brooklyn's game with Boston was postponed on account of rain.

St. Louis made up for yesterday's serious double-header loss to Pittsburgh by cutting down the Pirates attacks, hitting 11 and scoring six. Pirates hit 11 also, but could only score five.

The Chicago-Cincinnati game was also cancelled, but the Cubs are still well out ahead in the League table. The only two fixtures in the American League, Cleveland against Chicago, Philadelphia against New York, were both postponed because of rain.—Reuter.

POPULAR MACAO  
MEDICO  
TRIBUTE PAID ON  
RETIREMENT

Macao, July 12.  
At an extremely well-attended meeting at the Macao Club to-day, whole-hearted public feeling was expressed towards Dr. Jose Caetano Soares, who, with his wife and family, is shortly retiring to Portugal after having devoted himself tirelessly to medical work in the Colony for a quarter of a century.

A much-esteemed physician by all sections of the community, Dr. Soares has earned the respect of all classes of the Colony's citizens, rich and poor alike, amongst whom he laboured, combining expert medical skill with an amiable personality. In recognition of his meritorious services and as an expression of the esteem in which he was held, the local residents presented a cheque of about \$4,000 to the departing doctor with a souvenir book containing 1,000 autographed signatures.

Speeches were delivered by H.E. the Governor of Macao, Dr. A. Tagmanin, Barbosa, Father Patrio representing His Lordship the Bishop of Macao, Lieut. A. Oliveira, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Capt. L. Gomes, Chairman of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, Mr. Fan Kit-pang, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. P. Lobo and Mr. D. Rodrigues, all of whom eulogized Dr. Soares whose excellent work in the interests of the Portuguese Colony is beyond question.

Dr. Soares will leave Macao on July 22 and his work in the St. Raphael's Hospital will be carried on by Dr. A. Correa Nunes.—Our Own Correspondent.

## Help Kidneys

## Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic irritating drugs. If you neglect or irritate them, they will make you suffer from getting up at night, leg pain, nervousness, dizziness, headache, itching, burning, urination, acidity or loss of vigour, don't delay, try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Blue-Box). It soothes, cleans, and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.

KING'S  
COMING SOON!

## 3 GREAT STARS!

CLARK GABLE  
JEAN HARLOW  
WALLACE BEERY  
China Seas  
LEWIS STONE  
ROSALIND WILSON  
C. AUDREY SMITH

ASK DAD—  
HE KNOWS!  
And what he  
goes through  
to find out!

EDUCATING  
FATHER  
SHOWING  
THURSDAY  
at the  
ALHAMBRA

IT'S HER  
HAPPIEST  
PICTURE!  
SHIRLEY  
TEMPLE  
in  
"Curly  
Top"  
TO-MORROW  
CENTRAL

IT'S HER  
HAPPIEST  
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CENTRAL

## Shipping Intelligence

Shipping Companies are requested to forward, as early as possible information regarding arrivals, departures, time and mooring place and other movements. Urgent information should be telephoned to the shipping Editor, Phone 26615.

## PORT DIRECTORY

ARRIVED YESTERDAY  
(Agents Phone Numbers Given)  
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND (Dollar) from Manila, noon, Kowloon Wharf, 2817.  
PRESIDENT DOUMER (M.M.) from Shanghai, 5 p.m., Kowloon Wharf, 26051.

## SAILED YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)  
FOOSHING (J.M.) for Hongkong Bay, 7.15 a.m., Kowloon Dock, 3031.  
HAI HING (J.M.) for Singapore, 2 p.m., B.10, 30237.  
PROMINENT (J.M.) for Canton, 10 p.m., B.8, 30311.

## ARRIVING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)  
AGAMAMNON (B. & S.) from Shanghai, 5 a.m., Holt's Wharf, 30331.  
DAVIKEN (J.M.) from Canton, 10 a.m., B.2, 30311.  
YASUKUNI MARU (N.Y.K.) from Straits, daylight, Kowloon Wharf, 30201.

## SAILING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)  
HAIYANG (Douglas) for Amoy, 3 p.m., Co's Wharf, 28037.  
ISLAMI (J.M.) for Japan, noon, Kowloon Wharf, 30311.  
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND (Dollar) for America, midnight, Kowloon Wharf, 2817.  
PRESIDENT DOUMER (M.M.) for Europe, 1 a.m., Kowloon Wharf, 26051.  
TAKAGI (J.C.L.) for Java, 11 a.m., A.11, 28015.

## ARRIVING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)  
YUNNAN (B. & S.) from Shanghai, a.m., West Point, 30331.  
SAILING TO-MORROW  
(Agents Phone Numbers Given)  
AGAMAMNON (B. & S.) for Europe, Holt's Wharf, 30331.  
DAVIKEN (J.M.) for Shanghai, 4 p.m., B.2, 30311.  
FUKUKEN MARU (O.S.K.) for Amoy, 4 p.m., Co's Wharf, 28061.

## MURDER CHARGE

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN

## D. L. CAMPBELL

The tragic death of Captain Douglas Lorne Campbell, aged 27, late commander of the Chinese Maritime Customs cruiser Cheung Keng, was recalled at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when Chung Chi-cheung, aged 22, former cabin boy of the cruiser, was charged with his murder before Mr. K. K. Ke. The case was taken for committal.

Mr. E. H. Williams, the Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Defendant was not represented. An armed constable stood beside him in the dock.

The case for the prosecution was that Capt. Campbell was on duty during the early hours of January 11 when the cruiser was at Sam Mun, in Blas Bay. At 6.45 a.m. defendant called the Chief Officer, Chui Chang-keoh, who relieved Capt. Campbell. Nothing strange was noticed about defendant's manner. At 7.20 a.m. the boatman saw the captain, this being the last time he was seen alive.

The first intimation the Chief Officer had that anything was amiss was when he heard two shots fired, seemingly from the direction of the captain's cabin. This was about 8 a.m. when the vessel was passing outside Futunan Pass, on its way to Hongkong. He was about to see what was the matter when defendant came up to the bridge ladder with a 45 Webley pistol in his right hand. He could say anything, defendant fired at him from five feet range. The Chief Officer collapsed, hit in the left arm and stomach. Defendant then left the bridge and went to the dining-room. From there another shot was heard, a little while afterwards.

Li Ming, the boatswain, then took command of the vessel, and blew blasts on his whistle to summon police assistance. At 8.40 a.m. a police launch under Sergeant Hendrick arrived and took charge. The first witness called by the Crown yesterday was Mr. B. Hampden-Church, assistant Government Marine Surveyor. He testified to having taken measurements of the Cheung Keng, and produced seven copies of plans of the vessel which he had made.

Detective-Sergeant T. G. MacKay, police photographer, gave evidence of taking three photographs on board the cruiser, and produced copies of them in Court.

Medical Evidence  
Dr. G. H. Henry, medical officer-in-charge, of Kowloon Mortuary, said he held a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased on January 12. The body was identified, in the presence of witness and Sergeant W. Robinson of the police, as that of Capt. Campbell by Mr. A. S. Russell. The cause of death was

## VESSELS DUE

ACHILLES (B. & S.), July 26.  
AFRICA (S.A.C.), July 21.  
ANNA MAERSK (Jensen), July 20.  
BIHUTAN (P. & O.), July 10.  
CLAUS RICKMERS (Jensen), July 10.  
CHANGHAI (J.M.), July 18.  
CHANGHAI MARU (N.Y.K.), July 23.  
ERIKSMUND (Jensen), July 17.  
EURYPYLUS (B. & S.), July 15.  
EMPEROR OF JAPAN (C.P.S.), July 16.  
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA (C.P.S.), July 16.  
FRIDRICH (Meichers), July 18.  
HARUNA MARU (N.Y.K.), July 16.  
HOSANG (J.M.), July 18.  
KAMO MARU (N.Y.K.), July 22.  
MAERSEN MAERSK (Jensen), July 16.  
NICEPO DE LARINAGA (Jensen), July 17.  
NORVIKEN (J.M.), July 14.  
PATROCLUS (B. & S.), July 10.  
RAKUYO MARU (N.Y.K.), July 26.  
SILVER WALNUT (Furness), July 16.  
SINNINGTON COURT (Meichers), July 18.  
TAKSANG (J.M.), July 20.  
TAI YANG (Dowdell), July 17.  
TAKO MARU (N.Y.K.), July 19.  
TARIFA (Thoresen), July 10.  
TATSUTA MARU (N.Y.K.), Aug. 5.  
THIEBUS (B. & S.), July 14.  
TILAWA (P. & O.), July 18.  
TIRANON (J.C.L.), July 19.  
TIRANON (J.C.L.), July 19.  
TIRANON (J.C.L.), July 19.

## S.S. TILAWA

The S.S. Tilawa, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. will leave Amoy for Hongkong this afternoon and is due on Thursday afternoon.

## M.S. CREMER

The motor ship Cremer, K.P.M. Line, will leave Hongkong for Singapore, Penang and Belawan Doli at 4 p.m. on Thursday, July 22.

## M.S. TJISADANE

The motor ship Tjisadane, J.C.L.L. Line, will leave Hongkong for Jall and Java via Manila, Cebu and Macassar at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, July 20.

## PASSENGER LIST

The following passengers arrived here from Manila by the President Cleveland yesterday:  
Mr. G. Adamson, Mr. U. Gray, Mrs. H. Chang, Mr. A. Dixon, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. C. Henrich, Mr. W. Johnson, Miss O. Lewis, Mr. L. Ling, Mr. D. Locsin, Mr. K. Mashino, Miss H. Martner, Mr. F. Noble, Mr. T. Penna, Mr. V. Penafiel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. J. Richmond, Mr. Y. Shulpa, Mr. V. Shipway, Mrs. Sabater, Miss Sabater, Mr. W. Sin, Miss A. Trillo, and Miss L. Van Zandt, Mr. H. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitesides and Mr. R. Whitesides.

gun-shot wounds, shock and haemorrhage. Witness went on to describe the three wounds found on Capt. Campbell's body, and also those found on accused, who had shot himself, and the Chief Officer.

Mr. A. S. Russell, marine surveyor of the Chinese Maritime Customs, testified to having identified the body of Capt. Campbell at the Kowloon Mortuary on January 12.

Evidence of finding a spent 45 revolver bullet in a drawer of the spare cabin adjoining Capt. Campbell's room on the cruiser was given by Mr. A. Gowdy, now commanding the Cheung Keng.

The Chief Officer, Chui Chang-keoh, gave evidence that he was called by defendant. After relieving Captain Campbell from the bridge he said, he was served with a cup of tea by defendant who seemed to be normal. About half-an-hour later he heard two shots coming from somewhere under the bridge and was about to send someone to investigate when defendant appeared on the bridge ladder holding a revolver in the right hand. Defendant shot at witness twice. Although he was struck by both bullets he did not lose consciousness, and saw defendant leaving the bridge. A few minutes after this he heard another shot being fired somewhere below him. He was attended on board and taken to Kowloon Hospital on the cruiser's arrival in Hongkong. He added that there were 12 revolvers and six rifles on board the Cheung Keng. Two of the 12 revolvers were Webley pistols and these were used by Capt. Campbell and himself. When the cruiser was out on patrol the pistols were hung on nails in their respective cabins.

Incident in October  
He knew of no reason why defendant should have shot him or the Captain unless it was as a result of an occurrence in October last. At that time witness had not joined the cruiser and defendant was in charge of the mess. When witness took up his work on the boat he took over charge of the mess from defendant. The latter had never complained about the change over, he added.

Lum Hon-kwan, seaman of the Cheung Keng, stated that he saw defendant shot the Chief Officer on January 11. He and a companion were on the bridge with the officer. After the shooting, defendant turned in their direction and said: "You people need not be afraid I will not shoot you."

Yu Yiu, quartermaster, corroborated Lum's statements. The case was then adjourned until this afternoon.

Recently extradition proceedings instituted by the Chinese Government were quashed it being ruled that the incident occurred in British waters.

TOOLS NEED THIS OIL  
Keep working parts  
well lubricated  
and free from  
rust—they'll  
last longer.  
CLEANS  
AND  
LUBRICATES  
3-IN-ONE OIL

## POST OFFICE.

## POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public are reminded that the postage on Printed Papers, Commercial Papers, Samples and Small Packets must be fully prepaid. Insufficiently prepaid Printed Papers etc. are not forwarded.

## VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters, Postcards and Samples for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

## INWARD MAILS

Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	
(London date 24th June)	Agamemnon .....
Straits	Cremer .....
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 3rd July	Imperial Airways Plane .....
Haliphong, Pakhoi and Hoihow Straits and Europe via Negapatam (Letters only) London date, 17th June	Klungchow .....
Straits	Yasukuni Maru .....
Straits	Eurypylus .....
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 7th July	Lyons Maru .....
Straits	Theseus .....
Shanghai, Fochow and Swatow	Yunnan .....
Shanghai	Durban Maru .....
Canada, U.S.A. and Shanghai (Vancouver B.C. 26th June)	Emp. of Russia .....
Amoy	Tilawa .....
Shanghai	Bhutan .....
Japan, Shanghai and Formosa	Haruna Maru .....
Straits and Europe via Negapatam (Papers only) London date, 17th June and London Parcels—London date, 10th June	Patroclus .....

## OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time.
Tuesday		
Air Mail for Canton and Districts C. N. A. C. Plane	Tues. July 13.	G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Reg.	July 13, Noon	Reg.
Bangkok	Woolgar ..	Tues. July 13, 12.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Haliyang ..	Tues. July 13, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Yasukuni Maru	Tues. July 13, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Eurasia Airways Eurasia Plane Direct Service"	Tues. July 13.	G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Reg.	July 13, 4 p.m.	Reg.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Pres. Cleveland	Tues. July 13.	Reg.
Central and South America, "Canada and Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia (Due San Francisco, 3rd August).	Tues. July 13.	Reg.
Air Mail for Swatow, Amoy, Fochow and North China (via Shanghai)	Tues. July 13.	Reg.
Reg.	July 13, 5.00 p.m.	Reg.
Kowloon P. O.	Reg.	July 13, 5.00 p.m.
Reg.	July 13, 5.30 p.m.	Reg.
Wednesday		
Straits, Aden, Egypt and Europe Agamemnon	Wed. July 14.	G. P. O. and K. P. O.
via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 12th August and London Parcels—due London 19th August.	Wed. July 14, 9 a.m.	Reg.
Air Mail for "K. L. M. Service"—due Amsterdam, 26th July	Wed. July 14.	Reg.
Reg.	July 14, 9.30 a.m.	Reg.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Fukukun Maru	Wed. July 14, 10.30 a.m.
Port Bayard and Haliphong	G. G. Paul Doumer	Wed. July 14, 2 p.m.
Swatow	Selsatan ..	Wed. July 14, 3 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Pan American Airways Plane	Wed. July 14.	Reg.
Honolulu, and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 20th July	Wed. July 14.	Reg.
Reg.	July 14, 5 p.m.	Reg.
Reg.	July 14, 5 p.m.	Reg.
Thursday		
Hoihow	Klangsu ..	Thurs. July 15, 9 a.m.
Manila	Emp. of Russia	Thurs. July 15, 3.30 p.m.
Friday		
Sandakan	Hinsang ..	Fri. July 16, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Imperial Airways Plane Fri. July 10.	Fri. July 16.	G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Direct Service"—due London 25th July	Reg.	July 16, 8.30 a.m.
Reg.	July 16, 8.30 a.m.	Reg.
Air Mail for Australia by Imperial Airways Service—due Darwin 26th July	Reg.	July 16, 8.30 a.m.
Reg.	July 16, 8.30 a.m.	Reg.
Fochow via Swatow	Prominent ..	Fri. July 16, 10.30 a.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand	Talping ..	Fri. July 16, 10.30 a.m.
via Thursday Island, due Thursday Island, 27th July.	Reg.	July 16, 10.30 a.m.
Hoihow and Haliphong	Kayling ..	Fri. July 16, 1 p.m.
Air Mail for "K. L. M. Service"—due Amsterdam, 26th July	Haruna Maru	Fri. July 16, 1 p.m.
Reg.	July 16, 4.30 p.m.	Reg.
Reg.	July 16, 5.00 p.m.	Reg.
Manila	Pres. Coolidge ..	Fri. July 16, 5 p.m.
Straits and Europe via Marseilles	Bhutan ..	Fri. July 16, 5 p.m.
—due Marseilles 16th August.	Reg.	July 16, 5.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and S. Haruna Maru	Fri. July 16.	G. P. O. and K. P. O.
Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 16th August.	Reg.	July 16, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Pres. Grant	Fri. July 16.	Reg.
Central and South America, "Europe via Victoria B.C., and "Europe via Siberia (Due Victoria B.C. Aug. 4.)	Reg.	July 16, 5.30 p.m.

## COPIES OF

## PHOTOGRAPHS

by "Staff Photographer" appearing in the "SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST" and "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" may be purchased at the Business Office of "The Hongkong Telegraph" Morning Post Building, Wyndham Street.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
SEVENTH ANNUALAmateur Photographic  
Competition

JUNE — AUGUST, 1937.

Owing to pressure on space the list of Prizes have been unavoidably left out for this issue, but the Sections, Rules and Entry Form are printed below:

SECTION ONE:  
FOR STORY-TELLING PICTURES

## SECTION TWO:

GENERAL PICTORIAL SECTION  
(VIEWS, ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPES, SEASCAPES, HUMAN AND ANIMAL STUDIES).

## SECTION THREE:

STUDIES IN STILL LIFE

## SECTION FOUR:

SNAPSHOTS TAKEN BY CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS

## SECTION FIVE:

FOR PICTURES OF HONGKONG CORONATION CELEBRATIONS

## READ THE RULES CAREFULLY

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be lightly pasted on back of entry.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries in the Telegraph is reserved.
- All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.

- All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned picture, and must be mounted. Hand-coloured photographs are ineligible.
- Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- Mounts to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—16" by 14", 10" by 12", 10" by 8".
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Members of the Staff of Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

## COMMENCE SENDING IN YOUR ENTRIES NOW

USE THIS FORM  
AND

LIGHTLY PASTE IT ON THE  
BACK OF EACH ENTRY.

Collect these Forms which will be printed daily.

## ENTRY FORM

## SECTION



(G.S.B. G.S.O. G.S.G.)  
12.30 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Dance Orchestra.  
1 p.m. 'Empire Exchange.'  
1.15 p.m. A Cinema Organ Programme.  
1.40 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital by Harry  
1.55 p.m. The News and Announcements.  
Greenwich Time Signal at 2 p.m.  
2.15 p.m. The Music Club.

Transmission 2

(G.S.B. G.S.G. G.S.H.)  
6.45 p.m. Big Ben. 'A Circular Tour,' by  
W. W. Jacobs.  
7.15 p.m. Jan Hurst and his Orchestra.  
8 p.m. Variety. Music-hall artists, com-  
pered by Cecil Johnson, and supported  
by Jan Straton and his Band.  
8.30 p.m. Bendall's (Manchester) Works  
Band.  
9 p.m. A Recital by Pauline Juler (Clari-  
net), Norma Semino (Violoncello), and  
John Pauer (Pianoforte).  
9.30 p.m. The News and Announcements.  
Greenwich Time Signal at 9.45 p.m.

Transmission 3

(G.S.F. G.S.G. G.S.H. G.S.I.)  
10.15 p.m. Big Ben. 'World Affairs.' A  
talk by H. V. Hodson.  
10.30 p.m. A Recital by the Norbert  
Wethmar Trio.  
11.10 p.m. Music Hall.  
12.10 p.m. The News and Announcements.  
Greenwich Time Signal at 12.30 a.m.  
12.30 a.m. The Arthur Duddy Quintet.

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## WATER LEVELS

FOR WEST, NORTH AND  
EAST RIVERS

The River Conservancy Commission for  
Kwangtung Province issues the following  
report on water levels, in metres, for the  
West, North and East Rivers.

Place of Observation	on record	on record	11/7	1937 W.L. 12/7
West River at Wuchow	+ 24.20	- 0.76	+ 6.00	+ 8.6
West River at Shanghai	+ 12.50	0	+ 3.58	+ 3.3
North River at Taipingyung	+ 8.20	0	+ 2.44	+ 2.3
North River at Shanghai	+ 8.41	- 1.52	+ 1.74	+ 1.5
East River at Shanghai	+ 4.72	- 0.02	—	+ 0

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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION No.1**  
**THERAPION No.2**  
**THERAPION No.3**

For 1. Chronic Discharge of the Urinary System, 2. Gonorrhoea, 3. Prostatitis, 4. Cystitis, 5. Pyelitis, 6. Nephritis, 7. Catarrh of the Bladder, 8. Stricture of the Urethra, 9. Hemorrhoids, 10. Piles, 11. Constipation, 12. Indigestion, 13. Stomachic Disorders, 14. Liver Disorders, 15. Biliousness, 16. Headache, 17. Neuralgia, 18. Rheumatism, 19. Gout, 20. Gravel, 21. Diabetes, 22. Obesity, 23. Anemia, 24. Chlorosis, 25. Menstrual Disorders, 26. Leucorrhoea, 27. Vaginitis, 28. Cervicitis, 29. Salpingitis, 30. Oophoritis, 31. Endometritis, 32. Myometritis, 33. Pelvic Inflammation, 34. Fibroids, 35. Cancer of the Uterus, 36. Cancer of the Cervix, 37. Cancer of the Vagina, 38. Cancer of the Bladder, 39. Cancer of the Prostate, 40. Cancer of the Rectum, 41. Cancer of the Stomach, 42. Cancer of the Pancreas, 43. Cancer of the Liver, 44. Cancer of the Spleen, 45. Cancer of the Kidney, 46. Cancer of the Bladder, 47. Cancer of the Uterus, 48. Cancer of the Cervix, 49. 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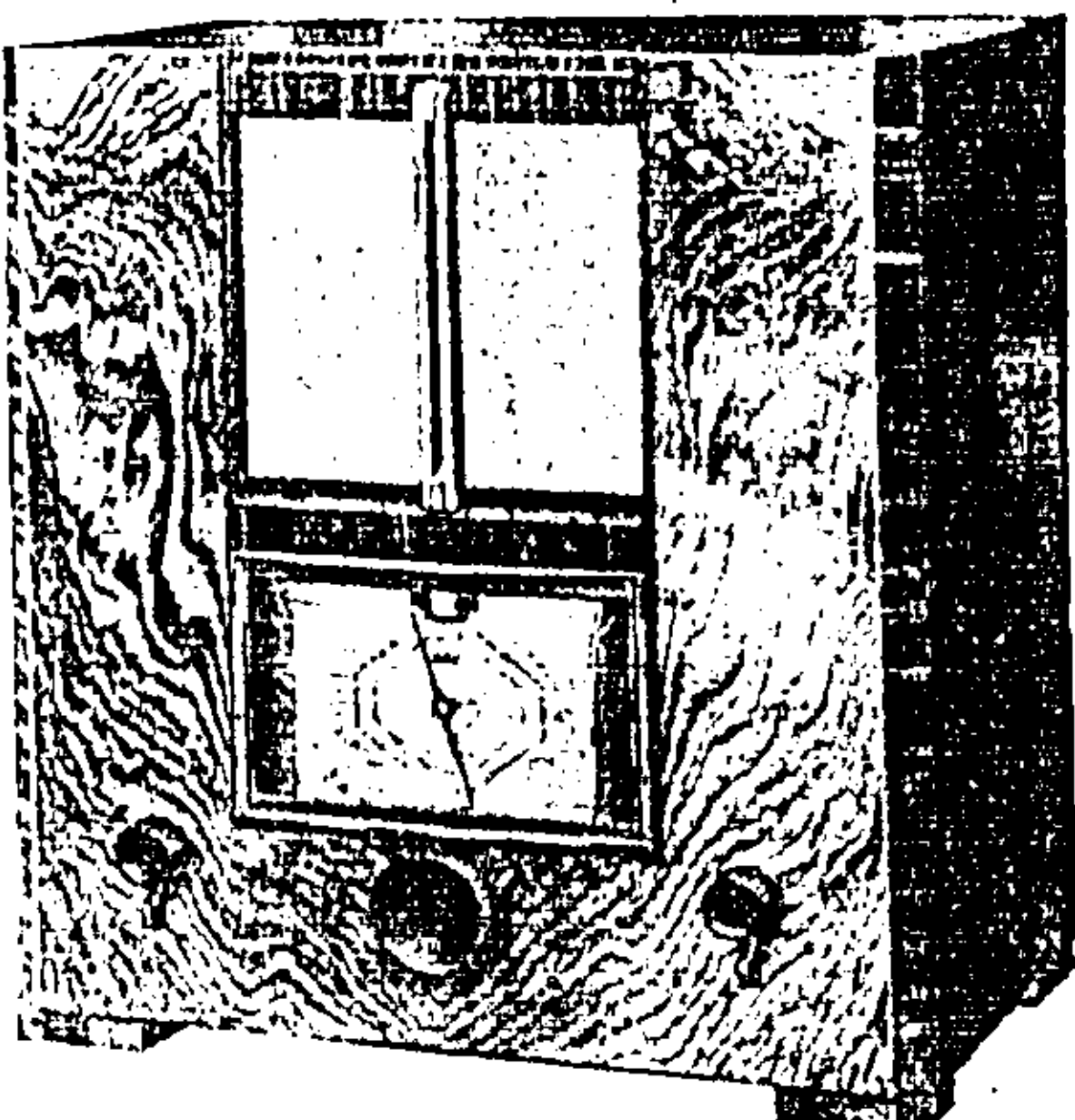
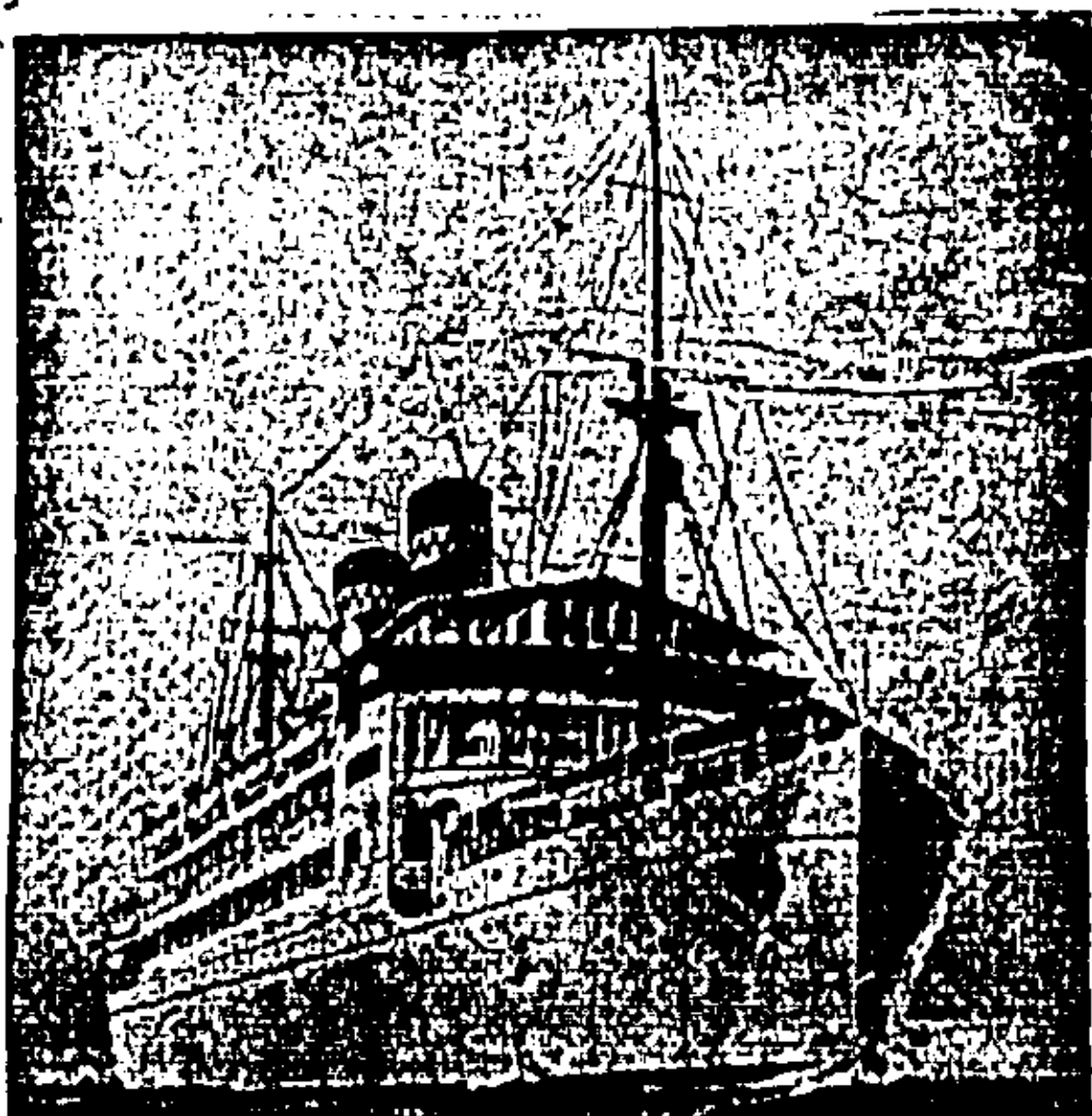
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TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1937.

SINO-JAPANESE  
CONFLICT

Whatever the rights or wrongs of the Sino-Japanese clash in North China, the situation is one which, unless carefully handled, may well have the most serious consequences to the general peace of the Far East. There have been varying versions of the actual cause of the resort to hostilities. The original Japanese claim was that whilst manoeuvres were being carried out, Japanese troops were subjected to machine-gun fire from a Chinese pill-box. Then there was a Chinese story that the Japanese attacked Chinese troops when the latter refused to withdraw from an area which the Japanese desired to convert into an aerodrome. Another version is that during the manoeuvres a shot was heard and when the Japanese roll-call was ordered it was found that one of their men was missing, whereupon the Japanese demanded the right to enter the Chinese defence area and to search the city of Wang-ping, a procedure which the Chinese resisted. In the multiplicity of accounts, the truth is hard to discover. There seems little doubt, however, that the Japanese, with covetous eyes on North China, have long wished to see the 29th Army, one of the biggest and most efficient in China, to be forced out of its present sphere. Friction between this Army and the Japanese forces was always liable to lead to trouble—and, as past experience has shown, "incidents" are easily created. But whatever the precise act which created the present trouble, it will be conceded that the presence of large numbers of Japanese troops on Chinese soil, and the practice of carrying out manoeuvres over extensive areas close to Chinese defence regions, must produce irritation, if it does not actually invite trouble. That danger is all the more emphasised when Japan's policies in North China are borne in mind. What the upshot of the present trouble will be remains to be seen. Nanking's attitude has not been too clearly defined; Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has been silent so far. But it is clear that China as a whole is in no mood to make undue concessions to Japan. Popular sentiment is all in favour of resistance to any further encroachment on China's sovereignty. Much has been made in recent times, by Japanese spokesmen, of Japan's peaceful intentions towards China. Unfortunately, the latest developments would appear to belie the sincerity of those declarations; unless it is, once again, a case of the military taking the law into their own

SAVAGES Are NOT So  
UNCIVILISEDby  
Jock Marshall

I AM an Australian, and I have never been in England before. I have come straight from a journey of scientific exploration in New Guinea, the big island lying at the top of Australia, where men still cut down trees with stone axes.

Within a few weeks I have been transported from a "prehistoric" jungle to the biggest city in the civilised world.

When I look into things, I'm not too sure about that word "civilised." I doubt whether, after all, my black companions are really so "savage" and you "civilised" people are basically better or happier than they. Where your ways differ, I'm none too sure yours are best.

So let me put myself in the place of the savage, and compare his life (as I have shared it on my expedition) with yours.

You all have your pet cures for indigestion; laxatives, nerve-tonics and health-restorers. You make yourselves ill by faulty feeding; those of you who live in towns take little exercise, fall out of health, and spend a king's ransom trying to get well again.

We know no such worries. We eat an abundance from the well-balanced diet of our ancestors. Our very mode of existence ensures that we take a proper amount of exercise, with the result that we never suffer from indigestion, never have bad teeth. Most of us are of splendid physique.

To our primitive women, childbirth is but an incident. Again, correct exercise, suitable food and plenty of sunlight keep them safe. Our puerperal mortality rate is negligible; the dusky jungle woman runs infinitely less risk than the civilised woman.

But, of course, it is only comparatively few "civilised" women who can obtain the best attention that science and money can supply. Here again our savage system differs.

Everybody in a primitive jungle community eats much the same sort of food and the same amount. Our houses are identical, too; the idea of one man owning a better house because he owned more property would be laughed to scorn in any healthy primitive community. Every house is warm, and keeps out the rain; and this is considered sufficient. Every home contains much the same sort of things—enough of everything necessary and very little of anything that isn't.

Our women work in the gardens, while we men hunt in the forests. Sweet potatoes, nuts and fruit,

"Untutored in politics, never dreaming that such a thing exists, we have a system of living that never fails."

yams and taro, sago from the heart of the sago palm, meat and fish from the jungle.

Everyone has plenty to eat, except in the extremely rare occasions of crop failure—"time being hungry," we call it—and then every person in the community has as little to eat as his neighbour.

There is a communal belt-tightening, and the bush is scoured as never before.

The economic shape of our life is something very like Socialism; in fact, it is not that I don't know what it is.

Untutored in politics, never dreaming that such a thing exists, we have a system of living which never fails. One for all, all for one, is our creed, and we stick to it.

OUR villages are run on communal lines, our gardens are communal, and altogether my crude cannibal friends provide an object lesson in living which you could very well learn.

The sight of a responsible European concern dumping hundreds of cases of fruit into the sea, or burning coffee by the ton, would fill us with horror, and we should entertain grave doubts of your sanity.

The spectacle of American farmers ploughing back into the

earth fruitful crops, and wastefully slaughtering, at the behest of economists, thousands of pigs, would render us speechless.

In Melanesia, in Darkest Africa, in the centre of Australia; in fact, in every primitive society, an overabundance of food is the signal for a grand communal distribution among the people. Great ceremonial feasts, great joy-making by everybody.

In civilised communities men's clothing is all wrong. Your women, perhaps, wear sensible clothes, but even in the heat of summer your men wear heavy suits more designed for a polar winter. And men's suits are unwashable, they harbour dirt and disease germs.

My New Guinea savage friends wear just enough, and not a single man or woman wears a stitch more. There clothes do not make the man; in fact, a shirt or even a strip of the white man's calico actually detracts from his appearance.

The women move with an irresistible grace in short fibre string skirts, threaded with pretty blue beads—seeds or stained with native pigments.

In ornamentation, they are superior to white women. Their comparative lack of clothing provides them with an excuse to wear bangles, wristbands, earrings, decorative combs, and flowers in their hair.

They paint their faces rather than their lips. They do not paint their finger-nails, but many of them paint their teeth. They do not paint their toenails, but they pluck their eyebrows and shave their bodies.

MARRIAGE is a much saner and simpler business with us in New Guinea. If a boy wishes to marry a girl he makes her a present and if it is accepted he makes more presents to her people. A date is set, more reciprocal gift-making takes place, and she goes to live in the home which he has prepared.

If after a certain time the marriage is not a success, the gifts are returned and she goes to live with

her people or somebody else. Her value is not depreciated; no doubt her next marriage will be an unqualified success.

The idea of one of the wise old men of the tribe having the unspeakable audacity to set her value down as the equivalent of one farthing would strike the average healthy-minded native as being too screamingly funny for words. He would not understand.

We have our superstitions, of course. Every "civilised" European laughs at savage customs, primitive superstitions.

But tons of salt are thrown over English left shoulders every year; boots are worn out making tours around ladders, and countless holes are worn in pockets with "lucky stones." A short time ago in England I met a seemingly normal person who told me that he would never have any luck because he once ran over a Chinaman in New York!

YOU laugh at stories of the incredible powers of native sorcerers and medicine men, but any honest English doctor will admit that in many cases the medicines he administers have no real effect. The rest is psychological encouragement coupled with the fact that about seventy per cent. of people get well naturally!

In England, herbal and spiritual "healers" establish vast reputations—and make much money—from the lies and superstitions of their fellows.

In this they are little different from our native sorcerer with his "magic."

In fact in all matters right up to religion itself savage life is "one piece," a communal pattern made up of the whole tribe.

And the whole system really works to protect all its members. If a "bad lot" among my stone-age companions wants to cheat a friend, out of the possession of his taro-patch he knows the penalties and runs the risk of them; he does not expect to get away with it by saying, "Business is business," and appealing to his fellow tribesmen as "men of the world." Their world is not like that!

much nicer than Mr. Hore-Bellisha's brutal "mass murder," for example.

## AMERICA WORST

Finally, we come to Germany. Here the figures cover twelve months, one quarter of which was in 1935 and the three other quarters in 1936.

Our own figures are, of course, easily ascertainable. In 1935, since when the totals have appreciably increased, we had 6,502 deaths on our roads and 221,720 injury cases. I may mention incidentally that in 1935 in London 1,113 people were killed in street accidents. The latest year available in the case of Paris is 1930, when there were 393 deaths in the streets due to traffic accidents. In Berlin in 1933 the street deaths totalled 687, and injury cases over 10,000.

The returns show a steady upward tendency in Germany, as generally elsewhere, and deaths numbered 8,059, as against 171,019 cases of injury.

It will be seen, therefore, that, taking population into account, the worst statistics by far are those from America, and the best those returned by France. But there is, on the latest average, probably not much in it as between France, Germany, and ourselves, especially if we take into consideration the fact that we are, next to America, the most car-mad country.

But what a tragic waste of life and destruction of limb these united returns show as the result of modern transport developments. On the most conservative estimate at least 60,000 or 70,000 people are being done to death every year in U.S.A., France, Italy, Germany, and Britain alone. What the ghastly harvest may be for the whole world, one can only hazard a rough guess. If we put it at 150,000 we should probably be well within the actual facts. Added to this there are the immensely larger returns of road casualties which are not fatal, but in a proportion of cases at all events may in human suffering and waste be even worse.

This is a monstrous price for civilisation to pay for the miracle of the internal combustion engine, even without reckoning any flying casualties in the butcher's bill. Humanity pay dearly for its mechanical triumphs. The question arises whether, apart from actual physical and material hurt, we may not be sustaining other even more serious injury.

## DULLED CONSCIENCES

Just as Polonius said that borrowing dulled the edge of husbandry, may not automobilism be dulling the edge of Christian conscience? When one reflects what a tremendous ado the civilised nations have made about the League of Nations, and its efforts to avert war, and how utterly indifferent the world in general shows itself on the subject of the road holocaust, there is certainly a strong inference that the public conscience is not responsive to anything but the more spectacular forms of human slaughter.

But it is futile to kick against the pricks. One of the tribulations of mortal existence is that there is no setting back the clock except for Summer Time. We shall go on with this massacre of the innocents upon the public highways until it occurs to somebody to discover some scientific remedy for the grievous ill to which mankind was certainly not heir.

The ancients said that the price of liberty was eternal vigilance. For the moderns the price of life is becoming increasingly eternal circumspection. A whole generation has arisen which is under the necessity of walking delicately as Agag.

To adopt a familiar old war-time slogan of the training camps, there are only two categories of people—the quick and the dead, plus, of course, those who were either just not quite quick enough, or just not quite dead, but have landed all the same, in hospital casualty wards. When one dispassionately counts the cost, one must needs wonder whether the game is worth the sparking plug.

DEATH IN THE  
MACHINE  
A COMPARISON BY

"AN OLD STAGER"

FOR some months I have tried to obtain reliable official statistics showing how we in Britain compare with first-class foreign countries in the matter of safety on the roads. The information, which seems to me to have vital interest, has been extremely difficult to come by. But at length, after an interval of six months, I have managed to get approximately what I wanted through our most courteous foreign Embassies.

The foreign countries I selected were the United States, France, Germany, and Italy, as I took those to be the nearest to ourselves in social conditions.

The figures are extremely interesting. In the case of America, the home and cradle of the automobile, where even tramps run their own cars, the death toll on the roads in 1934 totalled 36,101, and 37,000 in 1935. This works out in the latter case at 20 per hundred thousand of the population and 144.5 per hundred thousand cars on the roads.

I believe there has been a marked upward move in the casualties in U.S.A. since 1935, but I prefer to stick to official figures. All I have to go upon for the more recent years is what the American papers have published, and that may not be quite so reliable. The last year's return, according to that source, was actually 90,000 dead. That seems an almost incredible increase in two years.

In addition to the 36,000 deaths in U.S.A. in 1934—the additional information for 1935 is not available—there were 105,000 permanent dis-

abilities and 1,150,000 temporary disabilities. The total economic loss to the nation from these deaths and injuries, together with the property damage loss, amounted to 1,500,000,000 dollars. So, apart from loss of life and injuries, road casualties cost America three years ago about £300,000,000 sterling. That information comes from the extremely prompt and obliging U.S.A. Embassy in London, and may therefore be accepted as strictly accurate.

## A CAREFUL ANALYSIS

In the case of France, the figures are much less startling, as one would expect, despite the ferocity with which Paris taximen career around on what to us seems the wrong side of the street.

For the latest year in which official statistics are available, which is 1930, the deaths numbered 3,016, and the injured 20,230. The French return makes no bones about it, but frankly attributes the deaths in 2,425 cases to the drivers concerned. Exceeding the speed limit accounts for the loss of 679, careless driving for 468, but drunkenness for only 45. It will be seen that apparently the French authorities make a much more careful analysis of their road casualties than we do here.

The Italian figures are peculiar in one respect. They reveal a considerable decline, both in fatal accidents and injuries on the roads, for 1936 as compared with 1935. Deaths in the latter year totalled 3,048 and injuries 45,300, as compared with 2,320 and 31,354 respectively in 1935. I observe by the way, that the Italian official returns describe road victims under the diplomatic category of "persone infortunato," which seems a useful hint for our own Transport Ministry officials. There is nothing like tactful handling of such controversial business as road casualties. "Persone infortunato" is











# HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES FINANCIAL POSITION

## NEED FOR DRASTIC ECONOMY IS EMPHASISED BY CHAIRMAN

MR. WALTER PRYDE SUCCEEDS MAJOR C. M. MANNERS AS CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

Apart from a slight difference of opinion on the question of reducing the number of teams in first division, the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Association yesterday was in unanimity on all points.

The question of drastic economies was raised and the Chairman, Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, revealed that the outgoing committee had gone into the question and made strong recommendations to their successors including curtailment of "appalling" entertainment expenses and the fees of officials.

Letters were received from the Philippines suggesting a football relationship with the Colony on a par with interport matches.

Appreciation of the good services of Major C. M. Manners, retiring Chairman, was expressed by several speakers. Mr. W. Pryde was elected to fill the position.

Representatives of all football clubs were present at the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Lo, supported by Major Manners, Mr. G. H. Warren, Mr. W. L. Alexander (representing the treasurer) and Mr. A. C. Griggs, acting secretary. "You have in your hands the Council's Report and Balance Sheet for year ending May 31, 1937. I would draw your attention at once to the statement that, though the past season ended with a financial gain of \$2,337.70, the situation is not considered satisfactory. For some years there has been a steady and alarming loss, and various proposals for more economic working will be recommended to the new Council."

During the season under review the Association lost its distinguished Patron, Sir Andrew Caldecott, who, as you all know, left Hongkong to become Governor of Ceylon. This Association, no less than others here, has reason to regret his departure, and we wish him continued success and much happiness in his new sphere of activities.

**NEW PRESIDENT**  
We are very grateful for the support and interest of our President, Mr. N. L. Smith, Officer Administering the Government, and it was with very great pleasure indeed that the Association learned of the honour bestowed upon him last May by His Majesty the King. On behalf of the Association I tender to him our respectful congratulations and all good wishes.

I must express my thanks to my fellow Vice-Presidents, Cmdr. C. D. Arbuthnot, and Mr. T. A. Mitchell, for their very active interest in football in this Colony. Cmdr. Arbuthnot, who is at present on leave in Japan, is, I understand, vacating his post on the Council for a season, in favour of an Army representative. I take this opportunity of expressing, on your behalf as well as my own, our great sympathy with Mr. Mitchell in his recent illness, from which we trust he will speedily make complete recovery.

It is with much regret that we learn that Major C. M. Manners, who acted as Chairman of the Council for five years, during which time he has rarely missed a meeting, whether of the Council or of one of its Committees. This Association cannot, and will not, forget his enthusiasm, zeal and ability in the cause of football, and I now formally convey to him, on behalf of the Association, an expression of our deep gratitude and sincere thanks for all he has done for us. (Applause)

**SOME FAREWELLS**  
This Association is under a debt of gratitude to Col. H. C. Harrison, lately G.S.O. 1, China Command, who acted as Chairman of the Council for the months of March and April, and on your behalf I wish to thank him for his generous assistance, and for his excellent advice and example.

I take this opportunity of saying goodbye to Captain G. W. P. Kimm, Army Educational Corps, who has been Secretary of the Hongkong Football Association, and to Mr. J. H. Hon, the Hongkong Area Sports Board, and their representative on the Council; Captain Kimm's valuable work on behalf of football in the Colony will long be remembered, and we thank him for his services, and wish him all happiness wherever he may be.

It is obviously impossible for me to thank, individually, all those to whom the thanks of the Association are due, but I must express my warmest thanks to all Members of the 1936/7 Council for their work on behalf of Association Football in the Colony.

**INTERPORT MATCH**  
During last season we had the pleasure of the visit of a team representing the Shanghai Football Association. We had to surrender the trophy to them; but it was a great match. We were very gratified to receive a letter from the President, Shanghai Football Association, stating how very much their team enjoyed their visit. We look forward to our own visit to Shanghai next year, and to the recovery of the Interport Cup. I might add, here, that correspondence is being exchanged between the two Associations on the subject of revision of

the rules governing the Interport Games.

On behalf of the H. K. F. A. I must heartily congratulate the All-China Team which visited Berlin last year for the Olympic Games, many of the players being members of Clubs affiliated to our Association. It was indeed gratifying to read and to hear the reports of their football en route, at Berlin, and in England. Arising out of their tour in England, a strong British Amateur Team, The Islington Corinthians, will visit Hongkong next Chinese New Year. At the invitation of, and under the auspices of, the South China Athletic Association, Football players and supporters in the Colony have a great treat in store for them next Chinese New Year.

**FOOTBALL IN MACAO**  
I would like to thank the Macao Football Association, who were our generous hosts—sponsors—of a visit made to Macao during last season by a Hongkong F. A. XI. Football is growing in popularity in Macao. We look forward with pleasure to a continuation of the liaison now established.

It is gratifying also to note the visits some of our Club teams have been making to neighbouring countries, thus establishing what should undoubtedly be a mutually beneficial contact. Members of Eastern Athletic Football Club and the Royal Ulster Rifles, I am told, retain memories of keen interest in football—and of the kindness and unstinted hospitality in the Philippine Islands; whilst representatives of the South China Athletic Association are now enjoying an extended and very successful tour of Indo-China and Malaya.

I would like briefly to refer to football played last season on behalf of local charities. The Sunday Herald Charity Cup Competition, won for the first time by Ireland, represented by the Royal Ulster Rifles, produced the sum of \$3,250, for charity. It is a matter of much regret that this figure is smaller than usual. The allocation of this amount is shown in the Annual General Report.

**CHARITY AND COMPETITIONS**  
The Annual Armistice Day Match between the Combined Services and the Civilian produced \$720 for the funds of The British Legion. A most successful debut of the Kowloon Charity Cup, which raised, last season, the magnificent sum of \$5,135 for local Naval, Military and Chinese charities. During the three years this Competition has been running nearly \$10,000 have been obtained for charity. Incidentally I must congratulate the Army having won the Kowloon Cup for three years in succession.

Turning now to Competitions generally I wish to congratulate all the successful Clubs. I will not enumerate them—they are well known to you and, moreover, are indicated in the Annual Report. But I must add a special word of congratulation to the Military teams generally on their very successful season, and the standard of their play.

I wish, too, to congratulate the Committee of the Boys' Amateur League on the very successful debut of this League, which was won by the Boys of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. I am told that the standard of play and—what is more important—the standard of conduct in the field—were excellent. Our thanks are due to Lieut. Col. D. M. Barchard, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for so generously presenting a challenge shield and medals. There is no doubt there is need for such a League in Hongkong. Run well, and controlled well, it should do much to bring along the young players in the Colony. It has made a splendid start, and we hope it will flourish and be productive of good.

**SPORTSMANSHIP**  
Finally, Gentlemen, I feel I must touch upon a somewhat painful subject. We are much concerned about the vital matter of sportsmanship on the field of play. We must all, no matter how small, be responsible for the large increase in cases of misconduct. No fewer than 41 cases are reported to have been dealt with by the Emergency Sub-Committee during the past season. The incoming Council will note that the late Council has appealed strongly to the Club Officials and to players to change this state of affairs. The new Council will, no doubt, very seriously consider what steps should be taken to improve matters. I venture to suggest that players should be encouraged, by example and by precept, to bear in mind the real purpose of games, and the following definition of "A Sportsman." "A Sportsman" is one who—

- (1) Plays the game for the game's sake.
- (2) Plays for his side and not for himself.
- (3) Is a good winner and a good loser, i.e. modest in victory and generous in defeat.
- (4) Accepts all decisions in a proper spirit.
- (5) Is chivalrous towards a defeated opponent.
- (6) Is unselfish and always ready to help others to become proficient.

To a true sport, defeat after one has done one's best means absolutely nothing. My old friend Mr. Lee Wai-long whose sportsmanship all footballers would follow, in one of his talks on "Sportsmanship" to the boys of St. Stephen's College, did my family the honour of referring to the fact that, in the pavilion at our family place at Tytton, we had hung up a pennant, on which we had had inscribed a quotation from Kipling's "If—"

May I humbly commend the sentiment of this poem to all players and spectators alike, who wish to see football played in the proper spirit, and not dishonoured as a mere instrument for exciting partisan feuds and ignoble racial animosities?

"If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same,  
You're the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!" (Applause)

**EXPENSES CRITICISED**  
The Chairman praised the adoption of the report and accounts and his motion was seconded by Capt. Rice Evans.

Commenting on the accounts, Mr. R. M. Omar said that "team and other refreshments" was a frequent item. The total cost of the Challenge Shield and Governor's Cup cost nearly \$1,000 on this item alone apart from the interport expenses. He would like to know how this money was spent considering that only a few matches were played, and he wondered whether the Council had entertained themselves and their friends. Much too much money had also been spent on football gear and it would seem from the recurrence of this item that the Council lost or gave away the gear. Only 25 per cent. of the money on this item need have been spent. Considering that the Council was asking for economic measures he questioned their action in taking \$500 out of the funds to donate to the Sunday Herald Charity Fund.

On last season's play, Mr. Omar said, the conclusion of the fixture list was a fiasco in some cases where teams, unable to raise enough men to complete their fixtures, simply gave points away to end a long and drawn-out season.

The Chairman ruled out of order the criticism which the speaker committed to the Appeal Board. He added that the contribution of \$500 to charity could be criticised if it was too small but not otherwise since the avowed object of the competition in question was to raise money for charity. The outgoing Council had found that "team and other expenses" though appalling, were incurred under the long standing custom of serving minerals and teas to people who attended the matches. One of the recommendations to the Council, however, was that the Council should be responsible for the entertainment at Association matches of teams and officials only.

**AN AMENDMENT**  
Mr. J. McKelvie explained that the donation of \$500 was the result of a decision by the Appeal Board to the effect that the donation in place of a further replay.

Mr. Chan Ying-hung, representative of the Eastern Athletic Association, proposed an amendment to the constitution of the Appeal Board with the deletion of the following: "At the same time, the Management Committee recommend to the incoming Council for their serious consideration that the number of teams in Division I of the League, be reduced below last season's figure."

In putting the amendment, which he had revised on the advice of the Chairman Mr. Chan said the recommendation was contrary to the decision of the last annual meeting which defeated by 18 votes to three a resolution that the number of teams in this division be reduced to 12, or, alternatively, no Club be allowed to enter more than one team.

The speaker was ruled out of order on certain remarks concerning the Appeal Board and the Chairman pointed out that any decision at any meeting could be subsequently overruled.

Mr. Lam Ming-fan spoke in favour of the amendment which he seconded. Mr. McKelvie deplored the manner in which some Clubs had had to concede points because they could not finish their fixture lists.

**PROGRESSIVE POLICY**  
Mr. Omar said civilian clubs were unable to turn up at the end of the season because their members were working and they had to give points away. Something drastic had to be done if every team was to fulfil its engagements. In his opinion the season was too long.

Mr. Chan said that South China's

## VOLUNTEER AQUATICS Machine Gunners Win Water-Polo Game

In the elimination round of the waterpolo event for the Hongkong Volunteer Aquatic sports, the Static Machine Guns, comprised mainly of members of the No. 3, Company, defeated the Coast Defence one goal to nil. The game was played at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday evening.

The game was fast and even. The goal which gave the Machine Gunners victory was scored about the end of the first half by S. Lee. T. Kew on the right wing with Norman Lee at centre drew the opposing defence away from the left. The ball placed to Stanley Lee, unmarked, presented an easy goal.

The Statics deserved their win. They had the better of the game and might possibly have won by a larger margin. In H. Wing Lee the winners have a stalwart defender who uses his head. N. Lee on the other hand, though possibly content for many of the swimming tilts, was prone to wander out of his position at critical moments.

Frank Read of No. 1 Company, the exception which made the Static Machine Guns and not No. 3 Company, while possessing a terrific shot, was rather slow. This was undoubtedly due to his injured knee.

For the losers J. Watson played a sterling game. Ever there to assist the forwards yet never missing in tight corners while defending. D. Leonard and A. Hussain, the other defenders, had their work cut out and did it well. The forwards were weak. It cannot be said that they did not have opportunities—they did but they were missed.

The remaining elimination game between the Mobile Machine Guns and the Corps Infantry took place on July 22. July 19 is the last day of entries. The sports take place on July 24.

late return from the Olympic Games and tour combined with Eastern's anxiety to get away for their games in Java and the fact that the Navy did not return to port until October, were influences in the fixture list upset. Otherwise there would have been no difficulty in finishing the season. The season lasted seven and a half months which was not too long compared to the nine months football played each year in England. The incoming Council would have to ask whether it was absolutely necessary to reduce the number of teams. That was a stagnant policy, he submitted and it would be more progressive if they considered other solutions such as dividing the League into two sections, cutting out some of the charity matches.

Dr. S. To Wong, on behalf of South China, said the Club concluded its fixtures satisfactorily last year. The amendment was put to the meeting and was lost, the Chairman's resolution being carried by an overwhelming majority.

**PHILIPPINES REQUESTS**  
The following officials were then elected for the coming year: President, His Excellency Mr. N. L. Smith; Combined Services Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Crowdon, R.A.; Non-Chinese Civilian Vice-President, Mr. T. A. Mitchell; Chinese Vice-President, Mr. M. K. Lo; 2nd and 3rd Division Representative, Mr. C. Gingham; Chairman, Mr. W. Pryde.

Under the heading of any other business, the Chairman announced that the interport matches between the Amateur Athletic Federation and the services of one or two first class referees to officiate at several matches in Manila and to serve as instructors to would-be referees in the Philippines. Further, the Federation proposed football relationship with the Colony on similar lines to the Hongkong-Shanghai Interports. These matters would be dealt with by the Council.

In reply to questions, the Chairman announced the economy measures decided to be recommended to the incoming Council at a meeting held on June 21 and estimated to save about \$3,700 during the next season. They were: entrance fee to all Leagues and Clubs to be \$10 instead of \$2; referees fees to be reduced in Division 1, 2 and 3 respectively, from \$5 to \$3; \$3 to \$2, \$3 to \$2; Linemen's fees to be reduced from \$2 to \$1; Clubs to be responsible for these payments at Association matches, the amount to be adjusted at the end of the season; offices to be obtained at a rent of \$50 instead of the present rent of \$75; a boy to be placed in charge of football gear; Council to be responsible for light refreshment for the teams and officials only.

At the conclusion of the meeting the thanks of Club representatives to Major Manners for his services as Chairman were expressed by several speakers and were replied to by Major Manners who hoped that the same assistance he had received would be given to his successor. The Chairman was the recipient of a hearty vote of thanks.

## First-Class Cricket Averages

(Continued from Page 8.)

- J. Smith,\* W. Voce, A. E. Watt, D. V. Wright,\*  
2 J. C. Boucher,\* F. R. Brown,\* R. F. H. Darwall-Smith, G. Geary, W. R. Hammond, H. Larwood, D. A. R. Moloney (N.Z.), R. T. D. Perkes, E. P. Robinson, T. F. Smailes, J. W. A. Stephenson, L. J. Todd, F. E. Woolley.  
\*Has taken 10 wickets in a match.

- CENTURIES**  
No. 1  
6 W. R. Hammond,\*  
5 J. H. Parks.  
4 L. G. Berry, C. S. Dempster L. Hutton.

- 3 G. Cox, D. Davies, H. H. Gibbons, John Langridge.  
2 A. E. Alderman, L. E. G. Ames,\* W. H. Ashdown, C. J. Barnett, M. R. Barton, T. Cook, E. Davies, H. E. Dollery, R. J. Gregory, J. Iddon, J. H. Pawle, E. Paynter,\* F. T. Prentice, A. Sandham,\* F. Watson, T. S. Worthington, R. E. S. Wyatt.  
\*Has scored a double century.

NOTE.—W. T. Luckes scored a maiden hundred on Saturday.

## BOWLS TOURNAMENTS

### Singles Competition Commenced

The lawn bowls open singles competition began yesterday, when seven matches were played.

On the Civil Service green, J. S. Landolt defeated G. E. Stephens 21-10; L. Gledinning lost to M. J. Medina 14-21; and J. G. Meyer was beaten by E. G. Post 9-21.

The Landolt-Stephens match took 23 heads to decide. Landolt led right up to the 21st head when Stephens, who was then two shots behind, scored a three to take the lead for the first time. Landolt, however, scored a three in the next to win.

Medina was never seriously extended in his match against Gledinning, leading all the way. The game ended on the 20th head. Although Post defeated Meyer by what seemed to be a comfortable margin, it took him 21 heads to do so. Meyer struck a boy on the 13th head when, only two shots behind, he failed to score on five heads in succession, and thus allowed his opponent to increase his lead to 18-17.

At Club de Recreo, H. Nish beat L. Jack 21-17; E. W. Whitman lost to A. Spary 15-21; R. Major was beaten by J. M. Jack 13-22; and W. Mulcahy went down to W. C. Simpson 9-21.

In the quarter-final of the pairs competition, W. L. Walker and S. Randle defeated E. W. Simmonds and J. Denkin 20-12. The match was played at Craigrower.

The Omar brothers entered the quarter-final in the same competition at the expense of their club-mates, W. J. Howard and E. Zimmerman, whom they beat 20-12 on the Civil Service green.

## NEW APPOINTMENT

New York, July 11.  
The appointment is announced of Mr. Joseph L. Jones as General Foreign Manager of the United Press Association.

An official said that "Mr. James H. Furay for the past 12 years Vice-President and General Foreign Manager, is relinquishing the special duties of the Foreign Department to enable him to devote more time to the corporate affairs of the United Press as Vice-President."

Mr. Jones joined the United Press in 1921 after his graduation at Drury College and the Pulitzer School of Journalism. He has served in Europe and South America and has been editor for 12 years. His appointment makes him New York executive in charge of the service to foreign clients.—United Press.

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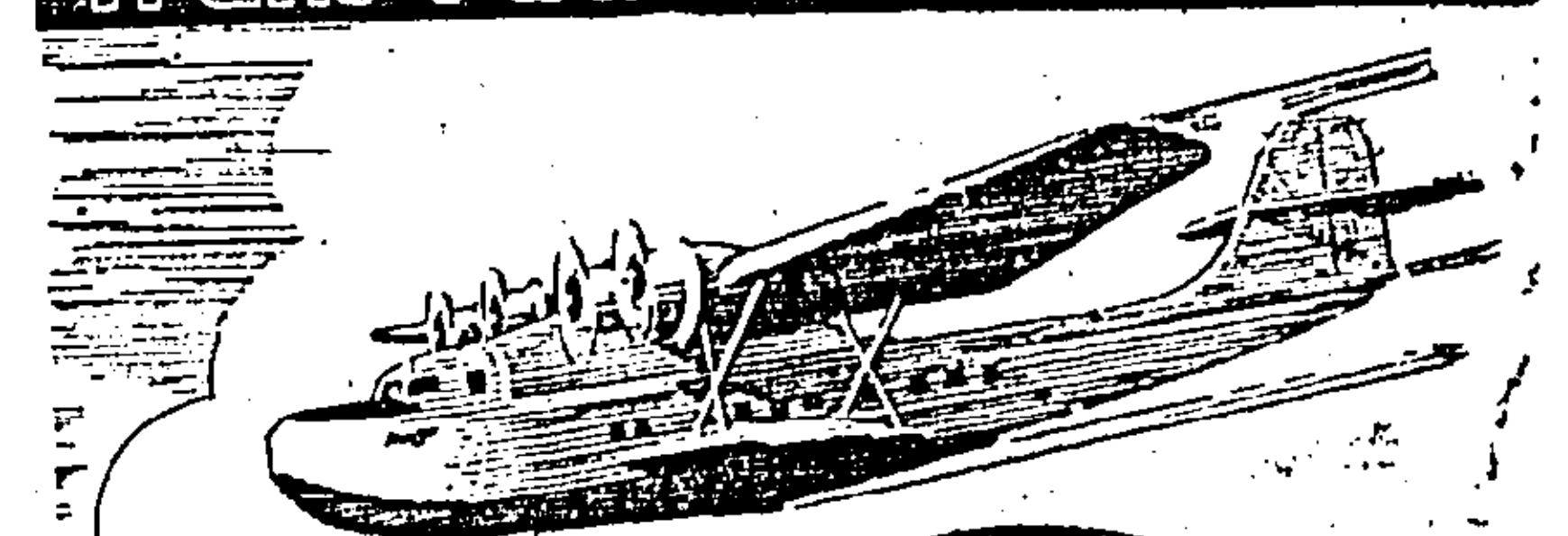
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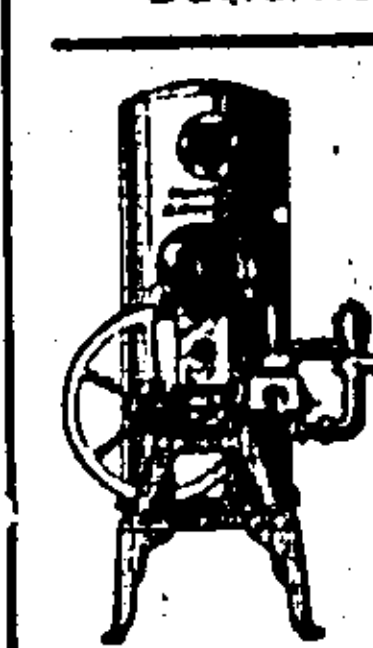
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CHANGTAE	6 Sept.	13 Aug.	16 Aug.	1 Sept.
TAIPING	7 Sept.	14 Sept.	17 Sept.	3 Oct.
CHANGTAE	8 Oct.	15 Oct.	18 Oct.	8 Nov.

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# Men and Things Abroad... by W. N. EWER

## ALL'S CALM in the Storm Centre

A FRIEND of mine has just come back from a tour of Central Europe. There is nothing very unusual in that. But this particular friend—whom I am afraid I must not mention by name—has unusually good opportunities for getting good information and forming good judgments.

He went out very anxious and depressed. He has come back not entirely but very considerably reassured.

Things, he says, do not look nearly as bad when you see them from Prague or Vienna as they did seem from London.

And generally people's nerves are much steadier, their fears much less, their outlook much calmer than some months ago.

### Wrong Perspective

THAT often happens, of course, when you go and have a good look at something alarming. You find that it is by no means so bad as it seemed at a distance.

Just as with a horse who is shying at something to him quite terrifying. If you can lead him quietly up to it so that he can see that it is really only a handkerchief, he gets over his fright.

One of the big troubles about international affairs is the difficulty of seeing things as they really are; and then of getting other people to see them as they really are.

Especially as quite a lot of folk seem to get quite a kick out of being scared; and just have to be told that it is only a handkerchief.

### Panic is Fading

ANYWAY, it is quite certain that in Central Europe itself there is—compared with last year—a considerable calm. The panic psychology is fading. People no longer talk as though war were a certainty.

Of course, the alarm-area has varied a lot.

There was a time—not so long ago—when the Polish corridor and Upper Silesia were the storm-centres, where, said the prophets, war was quite inevitable.

Then Memei: then Austria. More recently Czechoslovakia. The Nazis were getting ready to start a revolt of the "Sudeten-Germans"; on the heels of which the Reichswehr would cross the border, and "it" would begin.

### Prophecy Without Honour

ON February 24, I drew attention to the prophecy of one of our most confident "straight from the horse's mouth" screamers.

He had not only the fact, but the date.

It was all to happen on Coronation Day! True, there was just a little hedging. If the war did not begin on Coronation Day it was to begin in June: such a nice month for a war.

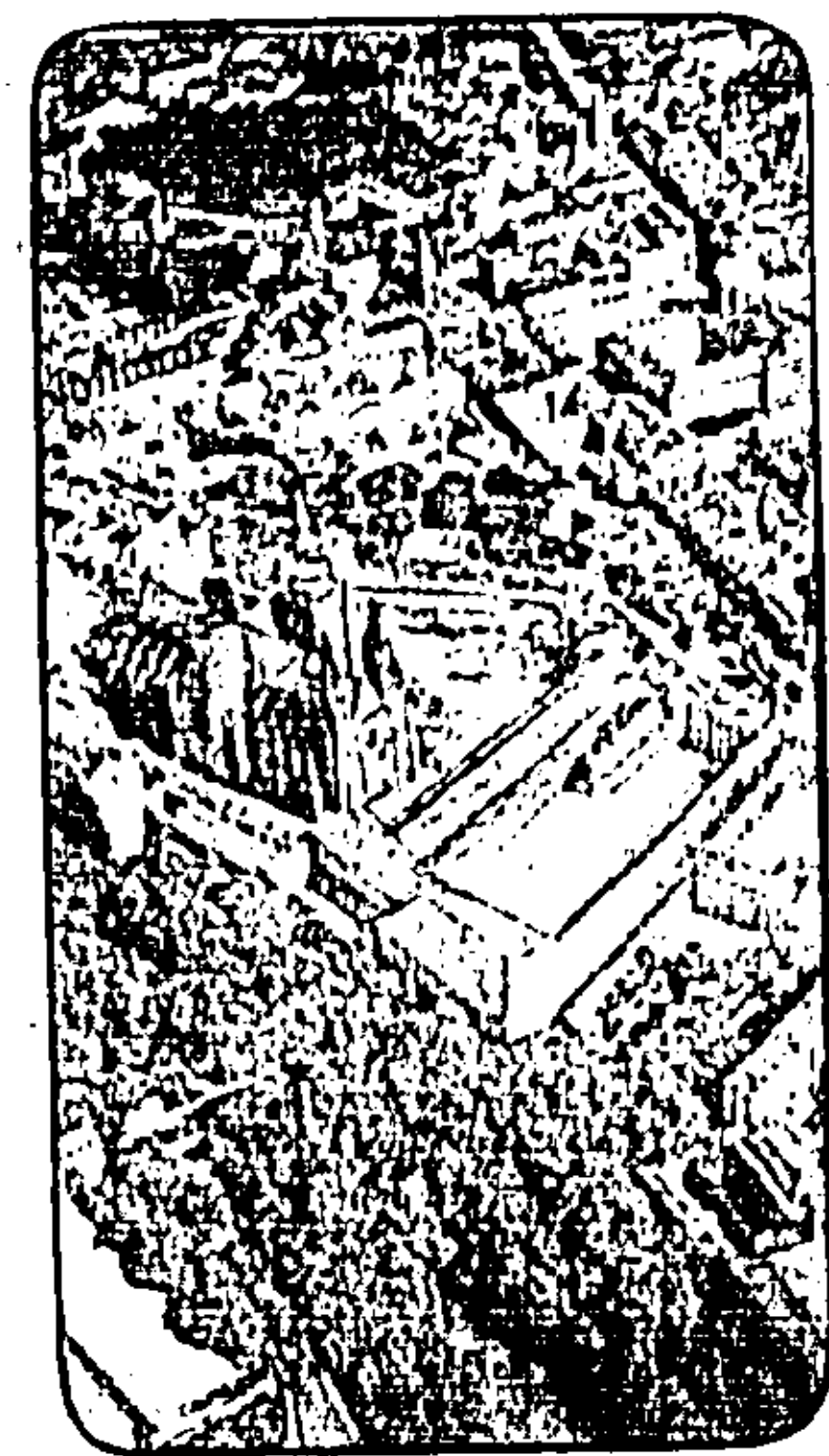
Well, Coronation Day has come and gone without anything very noticeable in the way of insurrections or invasions.

### Czech Co-operator

NOW let us turn from them to more worth while people.

I have just received the full text of Dr. Krofta's speech to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Czechoslovak Chamber and Senate on May 21. Dr. Krofta, as I expect you know, is Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This is Krofta on Germany. First, he referred to a recently



From Prague things don't seem nearly as bad as in London.

concluded Air Convention and to negotiations now going on on tourist traffic, on commercial payments and so on.

The old experience plainly manifested itself, namely, that the great similarity of many economic, social and transport problems in Germany and neighbouring Czechoslovakia facilitates mutual understanding regarding them and creates very favourable conditions for collaboration.

Various pronouncements by those responsible for Germany's policy to-day permit us to express the conviction that no "fundamentally anti-Czechoslovak" policy can be attributed to Germany.

Similarly, we on our part most emphatically refute the accusation of any anti-German policy. "I may certainly say that all the Czechoslovak Government parties, without exception, sincerely desire friendly agreement with Germany and that they see in such agreement one of the primary conditions for appeasement in Central Europe."

Mind you, I do not anticipate anything spectacular in the way of German-Czechoslovak Entente.

But I do say with a great deal of confidence that relations between Berlin and Prague have improved, are improving, and are going to improve.

### Danube Folly

ONE of the main reasons for it is the growing realisation of the need for economic co-operation among the Danube States.

In the past there has been an endeavour to use the economic needs of those States as a political instrument—to try and build them up into a sort of anti-German economic bloc.

That was always folly. Austria, Hungary, and the Little Entente countries cannot get on their economic feet again except in collaboration with Germany and Italy; for the simple reason that these are their biggest markets.

As someone shrewdly remarked to me the other day, to build an economic confederation of the Danube without Germany would be rather like building an economic confederation of the British Commonwealth without the U.K.

### Remember...

BUT the important thing is that the Danube Governments—and especially the Czechoslovak Gov-

ernment—realise that perfectly well.

Hear Dr. Krofta again. He wants: "a system of economic co-operation and of mutual facilities... as soon as possible uniformly applied among all the Central European States due regard being paid, of course, at the same time to the recognised interests of the two Great Powers which by virtue of their geographical position occupy a special place in this area—Germany and Italy."

You can be sure that that sort of language is being not a little appreciated in Berlin, where it is being more understood that good economic relations with the Danube States may provide the solution to a lot of Germany's troubles.

### Spanish Lesson

GROWING realisation of the need for economic co-operation right through Central Europe—and of the necessity for political appeasement as a condition of such co-operation—is one factor which is having good effect.

Another is the lesson of the Spanish War.

Every General Staff in Europe has learned that the chances of a swift smashing and successful invasion of a neighbouring State are not so good.

There was a school which held that aeroplanes, tanks, and mechanised units had given the offence a new superiority over the defence, and that a war could be short, sharp and decisive.

It was a tempting thought for



"We want friendly agreement," says Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Krofta.

politicians nursing ideas of aggression.

Spain has compelled second thoughts; has suggested that the defence has still the upper hand, that any war is likely to be a long war.

And long wars are dangerously unpredictable of result.

### Rising Barometer

SO, what with one thing and another, the whole situation in Central Europe has sensibly eased. Nerves are steadier, dread of war has diminished. Statesmen are thinking more of settling differences and improving relations than of preparing for "the inevitable."

It may not last so. New and disturbing factors may come into play. The present phase may pass. But for the moment it is quite sure that the barometer, which was falling, is steady and even rising.

And that is good to record.

## ORANGEMEN'S FESTIVAL TO-DAY

Traditions of the "Twelfth" and the Influence of New Economic Relationships

By HUGH A. LAW

Orangemen celebrate to-day in Northern Ireland the anniversary of William III's victory at the Boyne.

"THE twelfth," as we know it in the North of Ireland, is by no means to be confused with that later and less important festival "the twelfth."

Grouse-shooting is very well in its way; but only the youngest and keenest of shots home for the holidays can perhaps get quite such a thrill from the first day on the heather as yearly fills the breast of middle-aged Ulstermen at the dawn of the Orange Festival.

Even in noise—and noise, as we all know, is dear to the human animal—I would back the drum, beaten as our people beat it, against the gun.

Add an impressive ritual, sashes of violent colour, banners of strange device, processions and oratory flamboyant enough to please the most primitive taste; add to all these the comfortable knowledge that during twelve precious hours one may with impunity indulge in such "party cries" and other agreeable recreations as would at other times draw upon one the unfavourable attention of the police; and it is not difficult to understand the charm of "the twelfth."

### DRUM-EDGE WOUNDS

Moreover, the day itself is the culmination of a period of ever growing excitement. For weeks the bands have been practising along the roads, and wrists caught on the

drum's edge show honourable wounds. In hundreds of cottage gardens the orange lily rears its head, proudly conscious of its destiny and watchfully guarded by its owner. Watchfulness indeed is necessary; for pious theft is to be feared.

I remember to have heard of an elderly cottager who, spying at midnight two maidens engaged upon an unauthorised survey of his flower beds, leapt from his bed and, attired as he was (which, to put it delicately, was less than half attired), pursued them for miles barefooted and blasphemous.

In my youth, when I stayed with cousins in County Antrim, one of the most familiar of summer sounds, blending not disagreeably with the hum of insects and song of wakened birds, was that of the nightly drums.

My cousin's coachman and the stableboys were all Orangemen, from whom, in addition to possibly more useful instruction in the mind of the northern working man, a mind in which, then as now, pride of ascendancy consorted oddly enough with a democratic egalitarianism.

### DAYS OF WILD RIOT

Nearer acquaintance with the Orange Order I had none; for my cousin himself, though after 1890 he had somewhat reluctantly sided with the "disunion" Liberals of the old-fashioned Radicalism of his Presbyterian forefathers.

It was otherwise with some of my friends; as, for example, with "AE" (Mr. George W. Russell, the Irish writer), who, as he has told me, would in the little town of Lurgan, a few miles away, be peeping out between closed shutters at the wild riot of the contending factions. Those were, indeed, the great days of a festival which has of late somewhat declined.

Not that the Orange Order even now lacks its distinguished patrons, or that the Vatican has lost the bad name it long ago gained in Portadown. Careful mothers are said still to warn their offspring that the tempting pond or quarryhole is "full of wee Pops."

But I notice that the orators of "the twelfth" are each year drawn more largely from the ranks of those politicians whose attendance may be regarded as a professional obligation; and the oratory itself, though full-blooded, seems to lack something of the old passion. The Belfast once so prominent in these occasions, now rarely put in an appearance.

### A MEMORABLE WAISTCOAT

I doubt if any of them would now display quite the zeal of an old kinsman of mine—Deputy-Lieuten-

ant and several times High Sheriff of his county—who, when advancing years forbade him to head the annual procession, had made for him a waistcoat of blue and orange velvet, attired in which he would stand at a window to take the salute of the marching ranks.

The waistcoat is still in excellent condition, in spite of having served two generations of children for "dressing-up"; but is unlikely ever again to be used as its creator intended. For things move, even in Ulster; and the pious, glorious and immortal memory of William of Orange grows a little dim.

Yet, though shorn of some of its importance, the "Twelfth" is likely to be celebrated still for many a year to come. To the hard-working farmer, labourer or artisan it presents itself as a providentially designed break in a monotonous existence, a true Saturnalia, when once in each twelve months Jack is as good as his master—or even better, since on this day it is he who calls the tune—and when, as in a college "rag," the authorities may reasonably be expected to turn a benevolent eye upon anything short of violent riot.

To party leaders the occasion is not less welcome; for without it they might not find it easy to drown in those disinclined to be expected in those industrialised communities in times of slack trade, especially in a community which is temperamentally far less submissive to constituted authority than the Roman Catholic peasantry of the other Provinces. After all, they can hardly forget, though their followers may, that the feast itself commemorates successful rebellion, or that the words "No surrender" on flags and banners were originally the expression of a determination to shut the gates of Derry in the face of an annoyed King. This is not to deny that Ulster to-day is loyal.

### ORANGEMEN AND PARTITION

Meanwhile the separatist movement, which is quite strong in Ulster as elsewhere (regard being had to the fact that Nationalists of shades are a minority in the six counties), has undoubtedly been a godsend to Lord Craigavon and his friends. I doubt if the most fatal of Orangemen regards Partition otherwise than as an evil in itself. But the determination to resist any reversal of the old order of things is as strong as ever among the masses; while, with economic self-sufficiency in the ascendant, the shipbuilders and linen merchants are quite naturally adverse to anything that might threaten the trade of the forty million inhabitants of Great Britain—not to speak of other Commonwealth markets—for anything the rest of Ireland can offer.

If I were a maker of drums or banners, I should not shut up shop yet awhile.

## BOOKS

edited by  
F. G. H.  
SALUSBURY

## O'er Hill & Down

DOWNLAND ENGLAND  
By H. J. MASSINGHAM  
(Daisford, 7s. 6d.)

FROM the Chilterns to the coast, England shines with increasing beauty when you have read Mr. Massingham's journey over the legend-studded hills.

He leads us through millions of years that have etched their days on the face of his beloved Downland; he guides us through the lives of the pagans whose burial places, occupying the more dramatic points of vantage, imitate the curvilinear fashion of the Downs country.

To him "the aspirations of mankind, defeated age by age, seem figured in those shapely hums and circles, at once a little Downland in themselves, and half-way to the sky-world the thought that raised them desired."

The Downs can give us all that "sense of freedom, triumph and elation that the mind is capable of," and Mr. Massingham can give us all the beauty of their unbroken ridges and fluted hollows, of their dipping and receding ranges, and of their haunted solitudes.

But do we really fear these ghost-ridden stretches of sky-line, with their play-breeding grounds and their ancient landmarks of pre-Christian peoples, as much as Mr. Massingham suggests in his sky attack on the butterfly-winged cowardice of the Machine Age people tramping around in herds?

Anyway, in "Downland England" he takes us by the hand, and with grateful, fatherly interpretations of the beauties he reveals, we go with delight through Wiltshire, Dorset, Sussex, Hampshire and Berkshire, treading the solitudes that only rare flowers know.

A. L. H.

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Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, Panama Canal and Havana.			Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.		
Pres. Cleveland	Midnight July 13	13	Pres. Grant	Midnight July 16	16
Pres. Coolidge	Noon July 24	24	Pres. Jackson	Midnight July 30	30
Pres. Taft	Midnight Aug. 10	10	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight Aug. 13	13
Pres. Hoover	Noon Aug. 21	21	Pres. McKinley	Midnight Aug. 27	27
Pres. Lincoln	Midnight Sept. 7	7	Pres. Grant	Midnight Sept. 10	10
Pres. Coolidge	Noon Sept. 19	19	Pres. Jackson	Midnight Sept. 24	24

EUROPE, NEW YORK AND BOSTON			MANILA THE MOST FREQUENT SERVICE Next Sailings.		
Via Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez Canal, Naples, Genoa and Marseilles.					
Pres. Adams	8.00 a.m. July 18	18	Pres. Coolidge	9.00 p.m. July 18	18
Pres. Harrison	8.00 a.m. Aug. 15	15	Pres. Adams	9.00 a.m. July 18	18
Pres. Polk	8.00 a.m. Aug. 29	29	Pres. Jackson	9.00 p.m. July 24	24
Pres. Pierce	8.00 a.m. Sept. 12	12	Pres. Harrison	9.00 a.m. Aug. 1	1
Pres. Van Buren	8.00 a.m. Sept. 20	20	Pres. Taft	Midnight Aug. 3	3
Pres. Garfield	8.00 a.m. Sept. 20	20	Pres. Jefferson	9.00 p.m. Aug. 7	7

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on

18th July

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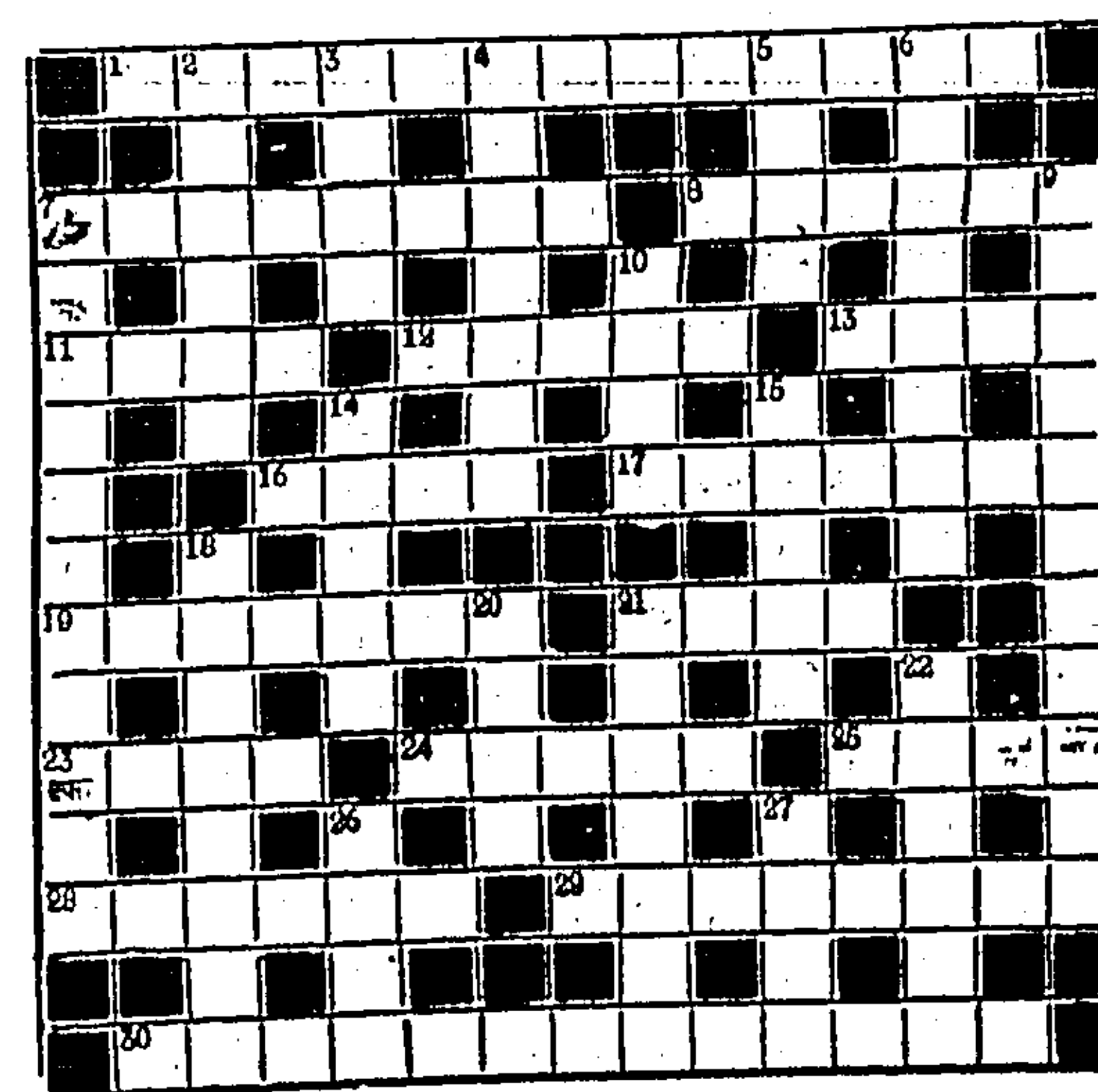
## DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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## OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



### ACROSS

- After taking their cues, one may see them kissing quite openly in public houses (two words, 8, 5).
- Daurine (anag.).
- Hard cash.
- Made to do penance for similar damage in the most ramshackle niche we ever saw (hidden).
- These birds are easily caught.
- Vessels that give one the shivers.
- The car par excellence for negotiating a water-splash.
- Might be made by a grumpy alarm.
- Pulled, and, apparently, more or less torn to pieces.
- Hidden in Clue 11.
- Here you can have your fling.
- Save it although it's rather thin.
- A solitary effort.
- Unlaid.
- Just the dance for Sally with a band.
- Queer stations (anag.).

### DOWN

- This file is as narrow as possible.
- Hidden in Clue 11.
- Astonish.
- Clasps at one end only.
- Not at all a suitable lamp for a Leap Year.
- Though threatened, starts in, and finishes with its time clearly indicated.

- Look here for the Welsh Harp.
- Swallow up, or, alternatively, stop down.
- No description of the Sahara.
- Only little things, it's true, but they alter the times.
- The great bulk of the measure means murder on a large scale.
- Hidden in Clue 11.
- Byron wrote about one with an air; but they all have that.
- See here, my soft fruit, Thomas stops at nothing.
- China's antithesis.
- Not instructed in the past, but in the present, tense.

### Yesterday's Solution

COLLEGE LAZER  
A A A A A A I P U  
P E R I D O T B E L G I A N  
P B S H O O B S R  
R U M P H E L O T S T Y E  
O A C O R N D L A  
P U N J A B D I V E R S  
R I T E W A G G O N  
I N O I T E W A G G O N  
A O Y P M N O A  
T A R T W A G S N I B  
E A S T T E Z L  
S B L F I S H E L E V A T E  
I T O O N L  
S E Q U E S T R A T I O N

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUÉES DES  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship

"ANDRE LEBON"

No. 16 A/37

Bringing Cargo from Marseilles

via Saigon etc., arrived Hongkong on

Saturday, 10th July, 1937.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 21st July, 1937, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 16th July, 1937.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

JOBARD,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1937.

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### SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

(with limited, but exceptionally good, passenger accommodation).  
TO PORT SUDAN, PORT SAID, ALGIERS, ORAN,  
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, (AMSTERDAM), HAMBURG,  
OSLO, GOTHENBURG and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.  
HOME WARDS

M.S. "PEIPING" ..... 21st July

M.S. "NAGARA" ..... 29th Aug.

### OUTWARDS.

To SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and OSAKA.

M.S. "SHANTUNG" ..... 18th Aug.

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Hong Kong to Algiers ..... £49

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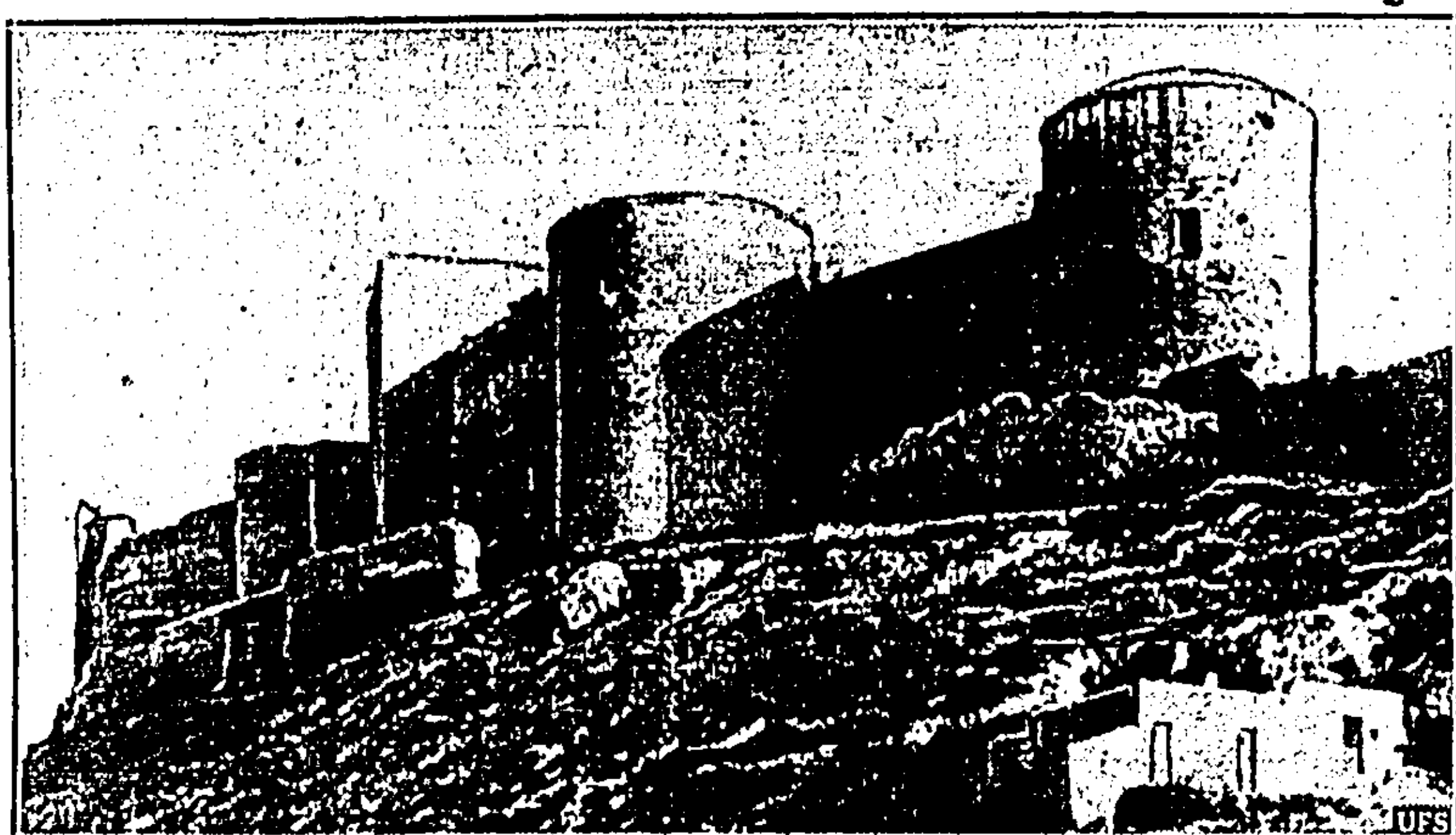
# NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR

# Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

# HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE



**DAM-BLASTED BRIDGE**—This is one way to get rid of a bridge you don't happen to need. This was the Wabash railroad bridge, spanning the Missouri River at St. Charles, Mo. After years of service it was condemned and in almost no time at all it was removed by dynamite, as shown. Here it rises, at both ends. The new bridge replacing it is seen in background.



**SHELLED**—Now tension gripped Europe over war possibility, after German warships bombarded the Mediterranean coast of Algeria in reprisal for the Loyalist air attack on the Nazi pocket battleship Deutschland. This historic fortress, La Alcazaba, standing on the heights overlooking the city, was one of the targets for the Nazi gunners. Twenty were reported killed, 100 wounded.



**REVIEWS THE FLEET**—King George, preceded by Queen Elizabeth and followed by Princess Elizabeth, goes aboard the royal yacht at Portsmouth, England, to review the fleet. More than 300 fighting craft, gathered in 20 square miles of water, formed the mightiest massing of fighters since the World War.

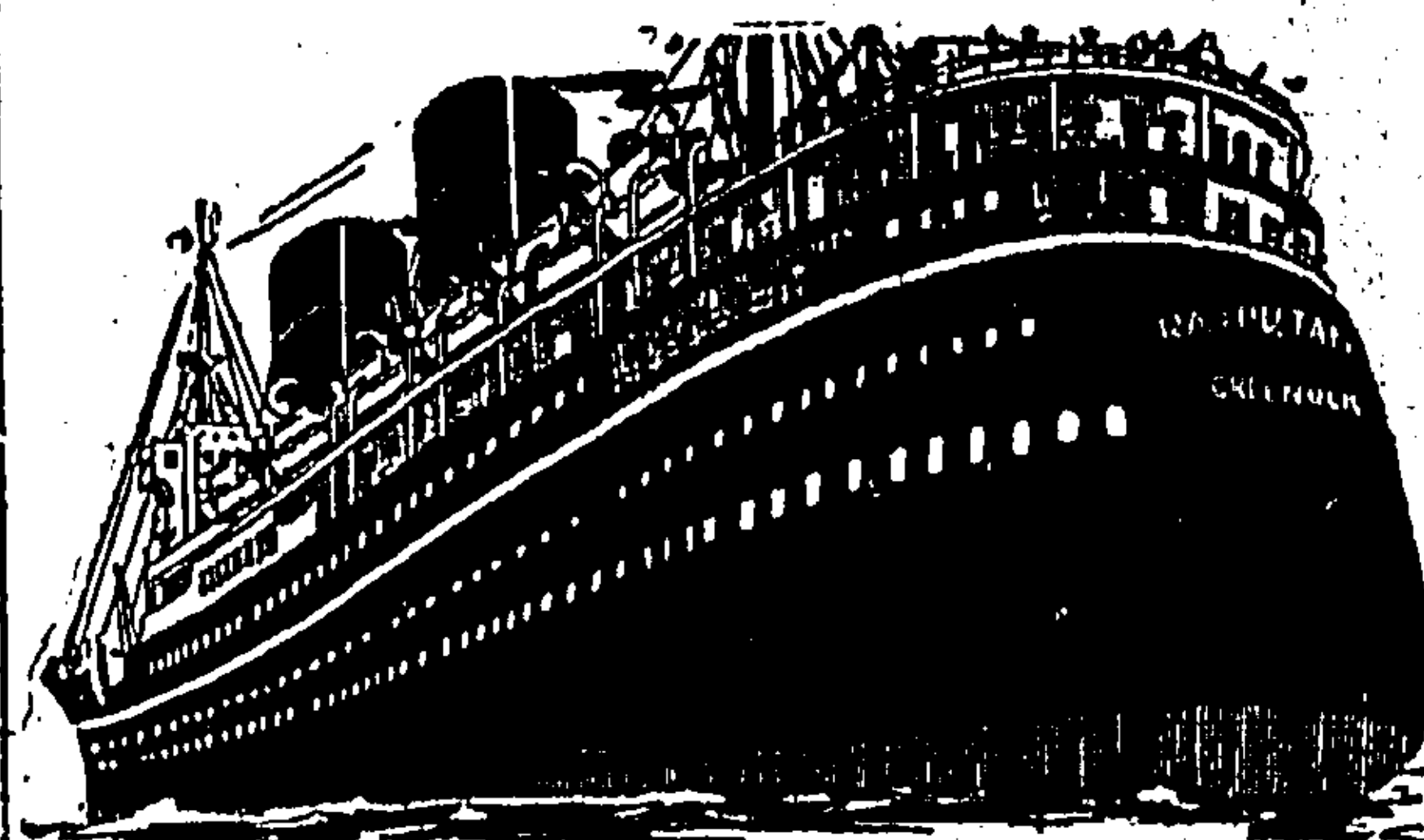


**CIO  
Chieftain  
John L. Lewis**

**LEWIS MOODS**—These candid-camera pictures of John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, were taken during a hearing in Washington on the Wage and Hour Bill. Left to right, top: Slightly amused. . . "How's that again?" Bottom: "Pshaw! You don't say so!" . . . "I've heard that argument before." Mr. Lewis liked the bill, generally.



**DEGREE FOR MISSIE**—Scene in the Blue Room of the White House at Washington, as Miss Marguerite Alice Le Hand, personal secretary to President Roosevelt known as "Missie," received the Doctor of Laws degree from representatives of Rosary College, River Forest, Ill. Left to right: Rev. Mother Samuel, Mrs. Roosevelt, the President and Miss Le Hand.



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All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice, and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
*BHUTAN	6,000	17th July	Marselles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RANCHI	17,000	24th July	Bombay, Marselles & London.
*BEHAR	6,000	31st July	Marselles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
KAISAR-I-HIND	11,000	7th Aug.	Bombay, Marselles & London.
*SOUDAN	7,000	14th Aug.	Marselles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
Rajputana	17,000	21st Aug.	Bombay, Marselles & London.
RANPURA	17,000	4th Sept.	Bombay, Marselles & London.
*BURDWAN	6,000	11th Sept.	Marselles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.

\* Cargo only.  
All vessels may call at Malta.

### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TILAWA	10,000	10.30, 17th July	Singapore, Port Swettenham.
SANTHIA	6,000	31st July	
TALMA	10,000	14th Aug.	Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
SIRDHANA	8,000	28th Aug.	
SHIRALA	8,000	11th Sept.	

### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

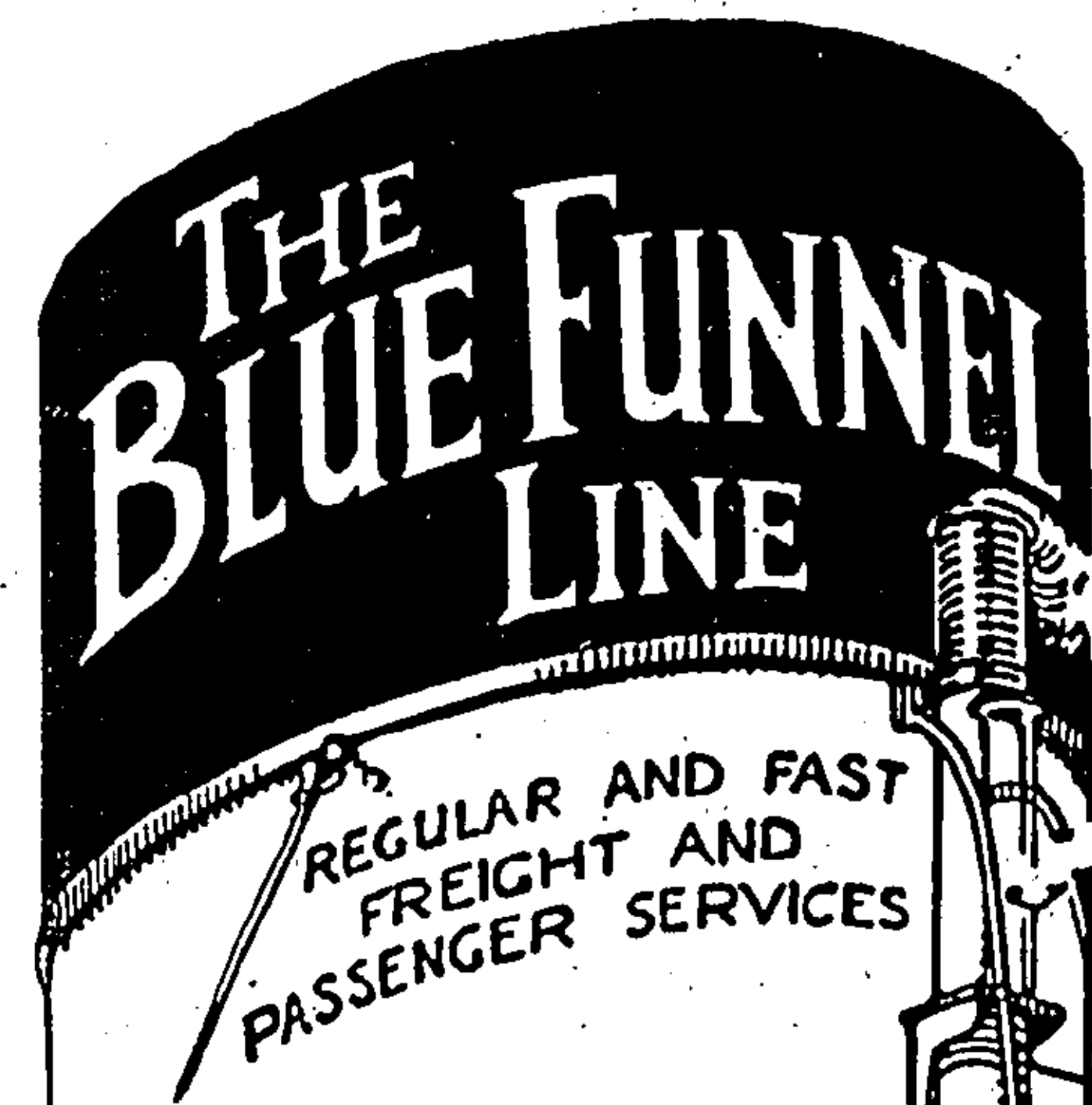
NELLORE	7,000	31st July	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart.
PANDA	7,000	3rd Sept.	
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Oct.	

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALMA	10,000	22nd July	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
Rajputana	17,000	22nd July	
TANDA	7,000	5th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
Sirdhana	8,000	5th Aug.	
RANPURA	17,000	5th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
BURDWAN	8,000	6th Aug.	
SHIRALA	8,000	10th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.

\* Cargo only.  
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbook, etc., apply to The Agents.  
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### LONDON SERVICE

AGAMEMNON	sails 14th July for Marselles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow.
SARPEDON	sails 28th July for Marselles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

### LIVERPOOL SERVICE

ANTIOCHUS	sails 23rd July for Havre, Liverpool, & Bromborough.
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### NEW YORK SERVICE

PHEMIUS	sails 27th Sept. for Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia & Baltimore via Batavia, Straits & Cape of Good Hope.
(via Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama)	

### PACIFIC SERVICE

TALHYBIUS	sails 20th July for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
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### INWARD SERVICE

THESEUS	Due 14 July. From U. K. via Straits.
EURYPYLUS	Due 15 July. From Europe via Straits.
PATROCLUS	Due 15 July. From U. K. via Straits.
ACHILLES	Due 26 July. From U. K. via Straits.

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**ALHAMBRA**

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PICTURE  
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A PRIZE!

—if entered in the  
"TELEGRAPH'S"  
PHOTOGRAPHIC  
COMPETITION  
See particulars  
on another page.



**ENVOY TAKES WALK**—Disheveled and worried, here is Count Dino Grandi, right, Italian ambassador to London, leaving the non-intervention meeting in the foreign office, after the news of the German shelling of Almeria, Spain. Later he was instructed from Rome to notify the meeting that Italy had withdrawn her Spanish patrol.

### HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The total Expenditure up to October, 1937, on behalf of sick and destitute children is estimated at \$25,000, against which the income to date is \$20,000.

The Society asks for the balance of  
**\$5,000**

Hon. Treasurers:  
Mr. D. BLACK, C.A.,  
c/o Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming,  
6 Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Mr. KWOK CHAN,  
c/o Banque de L'Indo Chino,  
Hongkong.

June 25, 1937.



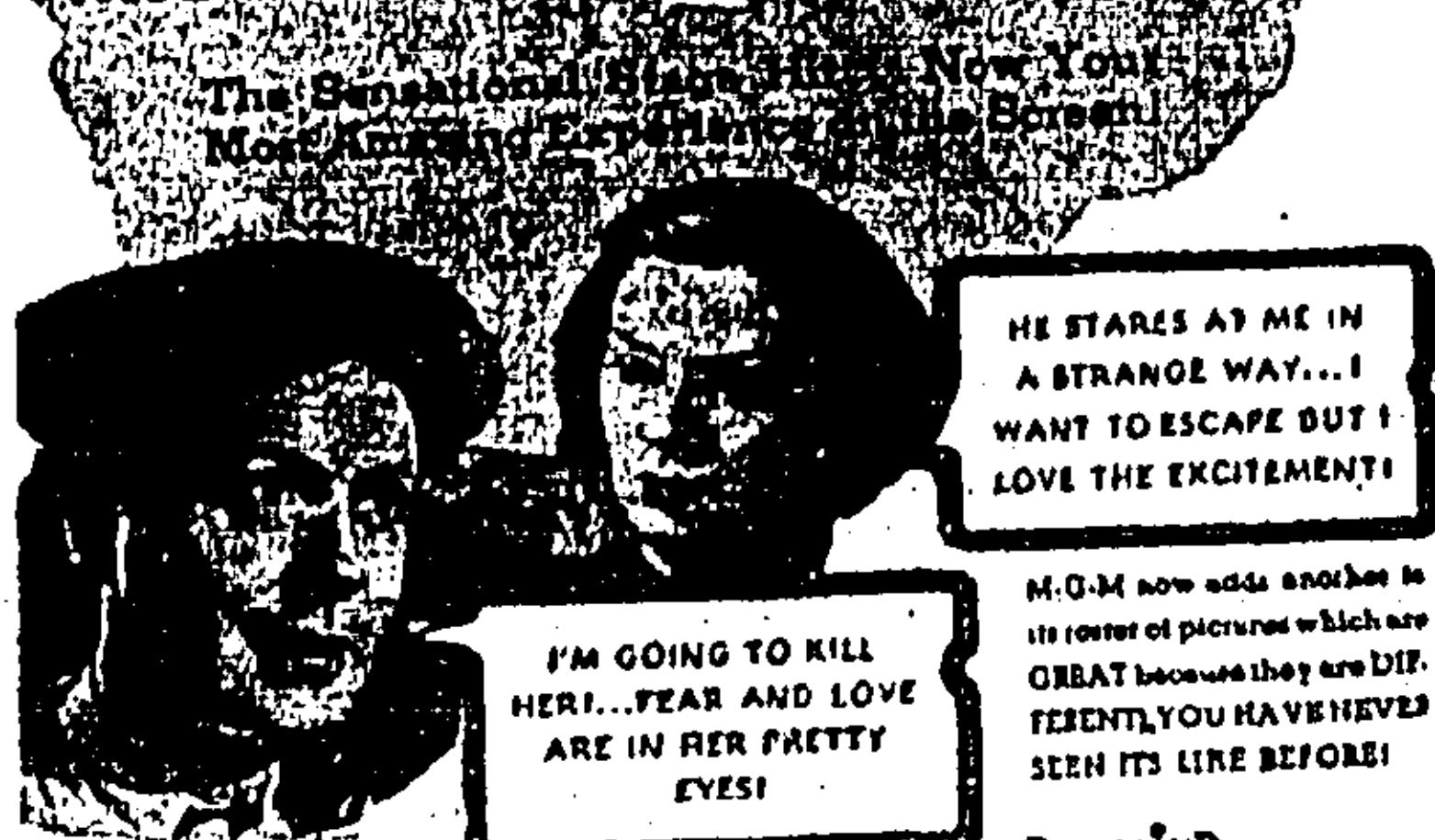


# KING

AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

**DANGER! A BABY-FACED MURDERER WHO KILLED THE BEAUTIES HE KISSED!**



**MONTGOMERY RUSSELL**

**NIGHT MUST FALL**

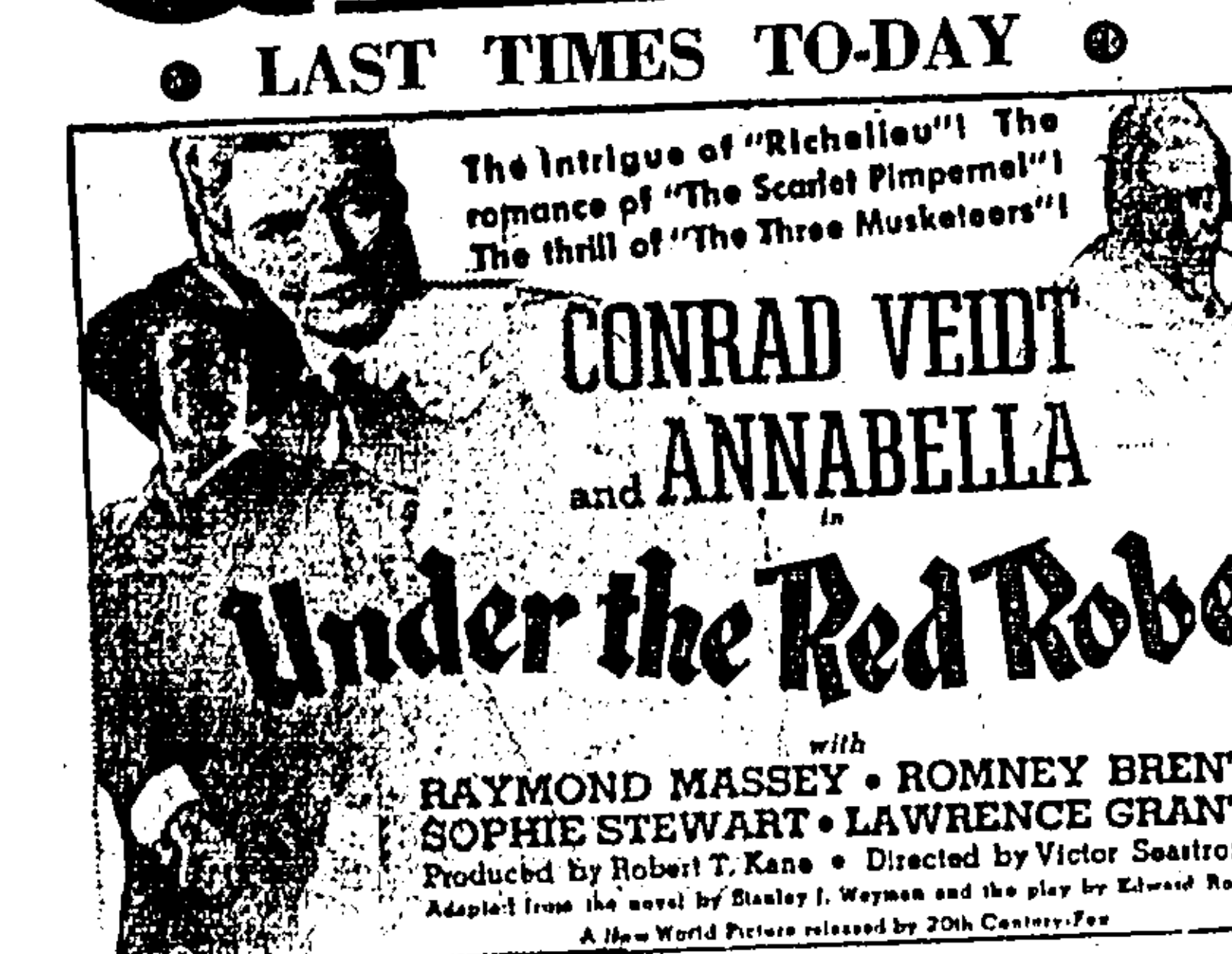
ALSO LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY

TO-MORROW "THE CAPTAIN'S KID" with May Robson - Sybil Jason - Guy Kibbee

# QUEEN'S

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• LAST TIMES TO-DAY •



TO-MORROW Ricardo Cortez - Gail Patrick  
A Paramount Picture: "HER HUSBAND LIES"

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THE DRAMA OF A MONSTER WHO FELL IN LOVE!  
**PETER LORRE** in "MAD LOVE"  
AN "OLD FAVOURITE" FROM M.G.M.

## WAR NOW FEARED INEVITABLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

out the country in time of war—Heuter.

## TROUBLE EXPECTED

Tientsin, July 13.  
General Sung Chieh-yuan, Hopen-Chang military chief, issued a statement late last night in which he pointed out that the proposed agreement, discussed by Chinese and Japanese authorities, provided for the withdrawal of both Chinese and Japanese from Lukouchiao, which henceforth would be garrisoned by men of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps.

General Sung's secretary later denied the acceptance of the Japanese demands for an apology over the original Lukouchiao incident, and the punishment of the officers responsible.

Chinese authorities assert the Japanese have not complied with the troop withdrawal plan, hence trouble is expected.—United Press.

## ATTACK AND RETREAT

Shanghai, July 13.  
The Central News correspondent in Peking states that Japanese troops at 10 o'clock last night attacked the town of Chalsenmao, near Peking, and retreated again at 10.30 p.m.

The Japanese and Chinese exchanged light artillery fire.

The Chinese Foreign Office memorandum to the Japanese Embassy in Peking, that any settlement in North China will be deemed illegal unless it is approved by Nanking, has evoked a renewed Japanese warning against aggravation of the situation.—United Press.

## SHARP DIFFERENCE

Shanghai, July 12.  
A message from Tokyo states that sharp words were exchanged between Mr. Horiuchi, Permanent Secretary of the Japanese Foreign Office, and Mr. Yang Yun-chu, Counselor of the Chinese Embassy, when they discussed the North China situation.

Mr. Horiuchi alleged that the Lokouchiao affair was the result of Nanking's anti-Japanese policy in North China, and declared that Japan would reserve the right of presenting legitimate demands to the Chinese Government. He also demanded the Nanking Government immediately cease large-scale war preparations along the Ping-Han, Tsin-Ju, Lung-Hai and Ping-Sui Railways, which, he alleged, were highly provocative.

In repudiating the charges in equally strong terms, Mr. Yang said China sincerely loved peace but was not prepared to surrender the rights of self-defence within her own territory. He drew the attention of the Japanese Government to the fact that the fighting was in Chinese territory.—Hua Nan.

## HEADS OVER ATLANTIC

Port Washington, July 12.  
The Imperial Airways flying boat, Caledonia, left for Montreal at 6.25 p.m. G.M.T. on the first stage of her return flight across the Atlantic to Britain.—Reuter Bulletin Service.

## New Spanish Guns Frown On Gibraltar

London, July 12.

Mr. Anthony Eden was asked in the House of Commons if his attention had been drawn to the fortification by Germany of coast line adjacent to Gibraltar. He replied that he understood General Franco had installed batteries on that coast, but his information did not bear out reports that German experts had assisted in mounting these batteries.

Mr. Eden informed the House that the British Ambassador in Rome had duly carried out the instruction to make it clear to the Italian Government that allegations which had appeared in the Italian press that Britain had intervened in the Spanish war were entirely without foundation.

In reply to another question dealing with a personal message received from Signor Mussolini, to the effect that the Italian Government had taken all possible steps to meet the wish of the British Government regarding avoiding the issue from Bari broadcasting station of unfriendly comments on the Palestine report, Mr. Eden said the undertaking had been fully carried out.—British Wireless.

## POWERS MAY MOVE TO END WAR THREAT

(Continued from Page 1.)

an effort to localise and minimise the China clashes.

Mr. Saito, afterwards, said he was not informed that Great Britain or any other Government was considering international consultations over the China situation.

The United States is considering the possibility of invoking the Neutrality Law with respect to China and Japan if fighting becomes general. Mr. Hull says the situation does not warrant this step at the moment and action depends on developments.—United Press.

## U.S. GOLD FOR CHINA

Washington, July 12.

The Treasury to-day announced that papers have been signed completing the Sino-American gold purchase agreement.—United Press.

## JAPAN BUYING GOLD

Tokyo, July 12.

Aiming at strengthening her gold policy, the Finance Ministry has authorised the Bank of Japan to purchase gold bullion in the possession of gold merchants on the same basis as they would purchase newly mined metal. This rule will go into force on July 14.—United Press.

## STRIVING TO PUT STOP TO INTERVENTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Intervention Committee this week.—Reuter.

## COMMONS QUESTIONS

London, July 12.

Friday next has been fixed as the date for the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee, at which the British Government will report on the mandate entrusted to it of finding a solution to the present deadlock over the Spanish sea observation scheme.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, when questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, said the Government were conscious of the difficulty of their task and were fully aware of the urgency of the problem, which they would discharge as rapidly and efficiently as possible. They were at present actively engaged in necessary work in connection with their report.

Referring to the announcement by the French Government that as from to-morrow they will suspend the facilities now afforded to foreign observers on the Franco-Spanish frontier unless control on the Portuguese frontier has been previously re-established, Mr. Eden said that observers would be allowed to remain at their posts and that meanwhile the French decrees still remain in force.

When supplementary questions addressed to him regarding the nature of the French proposals to be put before Friday's meeting, Mr. Eden declined to give further information.

In answer to other questions relating to the Spanish war, Mr. Eden said he was fully alive to the importance of getting non-Spanish volunteers out of Spain and of establishing air control and naval control, to be administered impartially. It was the desire of the British Government, he stated, in reply to a further question, that the Consul should return to Bilbao as soon as possible, and the official had already proceeded to that city in order to take possession of the consular offices and archives. With reference to the Bilbao mines, Mr. Eden stated that no negotiations had, so far as he was aware, been started between General Franco and representatives of the British interests concerned.—British Wireless.

## Soviet Plane Nears Pole

Seattle, July 12.

The U. S. Army Signal Corps to-day heard the Russian trans-polar fliers reporting at 10.30 a.m. Pacific Time, that they were 500 miles from the North Pole travelling at 105 miles per hour.

The Russian airmen are attempting to fly from Moscow to San Francisco non-stop.—United Press.

## EARL'S DEATH

London, July 12.

The eleventh Earl of Wemyss died to-day, aged seventy years.—British Wireless.

# ALHAMBRA

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• TO-DAY & TO-MORROW •  
**ACTION! SPECTACLE! THRILLS!!**  
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THURSDAY THE JONES FAMILY in "EDUCATING FATHER" with SHIRLEY DEANE - JED PROUTY & Others

# STAR

DAILY AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 HANKOW ROAD KOWLOON TEL. 57795

• LAST TIMES TO-DAY •



TO-MORROW Brian Donlevy - Gloria Stuart  
"36 HOURS TO KILL"

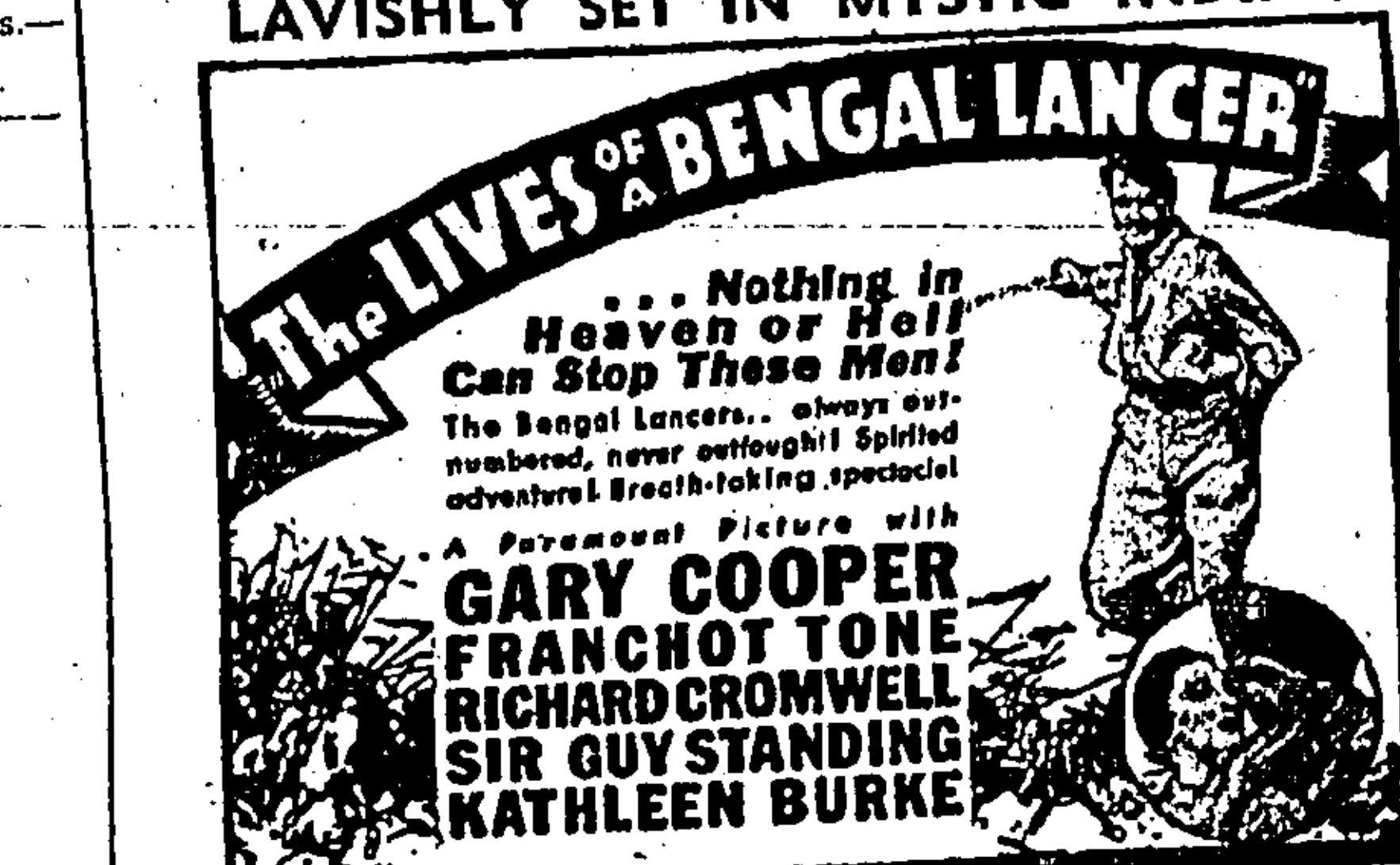
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# GENERAL OFFENSIVE EXPECTED

## China Suspects Japan Plans To Wage War As Soon As Troops Ready

MAJOR HOSTILITIES BEFORE WEEK IS OUT, NANKING PREDICTION

## Hundreds of Refugees Fleeing As Troops Pour Into North; Intervention Only Hope

TOKYO, JULY 13.

THE LULL BEFORE THE STORM PREVAILS, ACCORDING TO THE JAPANESE PRESS TO-DAY, WHICH COMMENTS ON THE FACT THAT BOTH CHINA AND JAPAN ARE ENGAGED IN CONCENTRATING THEIR RESPECTIVE FORCES IN THE WAR-THREATENED PEIPING-TIENTSIN AREA.

The newspapers stress that the Japanese authorities have been obliged to proceed "with their fixed plan of self-defence."

The Supreme Military Council meets to-day, for the reported purpose of endorsing the War Ministry's policy.

The Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun*, one of the best informed of Japanese newspapers, states that war-time insurance rates will be in force on shipments of goods to China as from to-day.—*Reuter*.

Nanking, July 13.

The outlook in North China is considered most gloomy.

The Chinese authorities feel that the heavy Japanese troop movements can have only one meaning.

Observers hold the opinion that the only hope of preventing a major conflict is for Powers friendly to both China and Japan, such as Great Britain, the United States and France, to intervene in the cause of peace and encourage both parties towards an amicable settlement.

The Chinese believe Japan is only waiting until the concentration of her troops in North China is complete before she launches a general offensive. This, Chinese authorities expect, may even be started before the end of this week.—*Reuter*.

### GIVES NO GROUND

Tientsin, July 13.  
It is reported that General Katsuki, newly-appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in North China, and General Sung Chieh-yuan, Chinese commander-in-chief in Hopei-Charhar, conferred until midnight without reaching terms for a permanent peace.

Both generals exchange demands. General Katsuki is said to have blustered, accusing General Sung of being "pro-Nanking."

General Sung remained courteous but implacable, pointing out that he possesses authority to withdraw the 29th Army from contact points providing the Japanese likewise withdraw from the scene of present hostilities. But he is not authorised to accept any Japanese demands, he said, this being in the province of the Nanking Government only.—*United Press*.

### ONE NEW DIVISION

Nanking, July 13.  
Interviewed by Da-Deo this morning, Mr. Chen Chi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared: "Judging from the announcements made by the Japanese Government (Continued on Page 9.)"

## Situation "Extremely Grave" Now

A Chinese Embassy statement, issued here to-night, characterises the situation in North China as extremely grave.

It describes the Japanese action as a premeditated attempt to reduce North China to the status of Manchukuo.

While China is anxious and prepared to minimise the incident, she is determined, if necessary, to resist at all costs further encroachment upon her territory, the statement goes on.

It is alleged that over 20,000 Japanese troops are concentrated at Fengtai and outside Peiping, while in addition Tokyo has despatched the Fifth Division from Japan and has already mobilised the Tenth Division for possible overseas service.—*Reuter*.

## Powers May Move To End War Threat

Rumours Of Parley Over Continuing China Tension

## U. S. Warns Both Protagonists

Washington, July 12.

The State Department announced to-day that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had informed the Japanese Ambassador and the Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy that an armed conflict between Japan and China would be a great blow to the cause of world peace and progress.

Mr. Hull returned non-committal answers to a volley of questions regarding China to-day.

One question drew attention to the statement by Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, that the British Government was considering consultation with the United States. Mr. Hull replied he had not yet received any word of this.

He was also asked whether the Neutrality Act would be applied to the situation in China and Japan. He replied matters had not yet reached a stage when such a step was necessary.

Despite the ending of the Washington Naval Treaty, the Administration considers other treaties, negotiated at the same time, like the Nine Power Pact, are still effective.—*Reuter*.

KEEPING WELL OUT OF IT  
Washington, July 12.  
Mr. Frederick Libby, Director of the National Council for the Pro-

## SHANGHAI PREPARES FOR EMERGENCIES



Japanese residents in Shanghai have been warned to be prepared to evacuate their homes hurriedly in the event of trouble developing. Sand-bag barricades are being thrown up in Shanghai danger areas as the tension between China and Japan grows more acute. Shanghai fears it will soon see such scenes as these, pictured above, when Japanese patrolled Shanghai streets in the Hongkew area, and the Chinese city, Chapel, smoked in ruins near at hand.

## JAPANESE POUR INTO NORTHERN DANGER ZONES

## "Premeditated Scheme" To Dominate Country, Chinese Maintain

Tientsin, July 13.

Seven military trains have arrived here from Shanhaikwan, bringing an estimated total of 2,500 Japanese troops.

At Peiping, ten Japanese tanks, seven field guns and over 40 truck-loads of Japanese troops, with machine-guns, arrived yesterday from Kupeikow, on the Great Wall, outside the East Gate of Peiping's Chinese city and demanded entrance. On being refused the detachment proceeded to the south wall in the direction of the Nanyuan Barracks, without fighting.—*United Press*.

### EMBASSY ACCUSATION

Washington, July 12.  
Chinese Embassy officials here charge that the Japanese have increased their troops in the Peiping area despite the July 9 agreement that both sides should withdraw. At present, they said, there were 20,000 Japanese troops in the vicinity of Peiping.

"It is obvious," state these officials, "that this is a premeditated Japanese plan to make North China into a second Manchukuo."—*United Press*.

### HEAVY CONCENTRATION

Tientsin, July 13.  
Twenty-eight Japanese warplanes, including many bombers, are now concentrated here ready for action if it becomes necessary, while it is reported that Japan intends to despatch altogether three infantry divisions to North China.—*Reuter*.

### WARSHIPS FOR CHINA PORTS

Foochow, July 12.  
It is reported here that the 13th and 16th Japanese Naval Squadrons at Formosa have been ordered to make a demonstration cruise along the southern coast of China. Two cruisers have already arrived at Amoy, one at Swatow and another at Foochow.

There is also an alarming report prevailing here to-day that a number of Japanese "bombers" have secret-

## AMERICANS FIGHTING IN SPAIN

International Force Attacking Rebels

Naval Engagement Without Casualty

Madrid, July 13.

This correspondent talked to-day with wounded Americans back from the front, and learned they had fought three days with little food and no rest, during the recent drive on insurgent positions.

A negro, Walter Garland, of New York, a machine-gun squad commander, said: "We advanced under the protection of an artillery barrage and behind tanks. We captured three towns, one after the other, without rest or a halt to bury our dead."

"American," British and Irish fighters went forward side by side, into a trench we jumped, and fighting of 1932. (Continued on Page 9.)

## SINO-JAPANESE FORCES CLASH NEAR PEIPING

## CHINESE CHECK ADVANCES TOWARDS OLD CAPITAL IN TWO ENGAGEMENTS

Fighting broke out within two miles of Peiping last night in spite of the fact that both Chinese and Japanese had pledged themselves to an armistice pending the termination of negotiations at Wangping. Chinese reports state the Japanese attacked a village, Chaisen-miao, but after a two hour engagement in which artillery and machine-guns took part, they withdrew, according to *Reuter*.

Reliable Chinese reports state the Japanese attempted to advance on Peiping from Tachingtun, five miles to the west, along the Wangping road. Entrenched Chinese troops opened fire on them and repulsed them, sporadic firing continuing after the advance had been checked.

Meanwhile, all authorities agree that thousands of troops are being poured into North China. Chinese declare 20,000 Japanese are already in the Peiping-Tientsin areas, the 5th Division on its way from Japan, the 10th Division standing by, ready to sail.

Chinese, meanwhile, are going north in great numbers from many garrison points. The fullest support for Nanking comes from South China. Shanghai is setting up sand-bag barriers and the Japanese in all treaty ports have been warned to be ready to evacuate immediately. Thousands are leaving for Tientsin, feeling the approach of hostilities.

### ARMISTICE BROKEN

Peiping, July 13.  
The rattle of machine-guns in the Wangping area, only about six miles outside Peiping, caused fresh consternation in the old capital at 11.35 o'clock last night just as the population was commencing to breathe more freely.

There had been reports that during the afternoon Chinese and Japanese had reached an agreement whereby all troops should be withdrawn to positions roughly the same as those occupied before the incident of July 8. The hope thus engendered was shattered by the gun chatter around Wangping.—*Reuter*.

### TWO HOUR CLASH

Peiping, July 13.  
Fighting broke out late last night at Chaisenmiao, only two miles from Peiping's West Gate, and lasted for two hours, according to Chinese reports, after which the Japanese retired.

Artillery and machine-guns were engaged throughout the action.

It is stated that after a conference between Chinese and Japanese military officers, Chinese returned to Peiping from Wangping with the report that there had been a serious disagreement over the interpretation of the terms of the armistice.—*Reuter*.

### ATTACK REPULSED

Peiping, July 13.  
Reliable Chinese reports state the Japanese attempted to advance on Peiping from Tachingtun, five miles to the west, along the Wangping road. Entrenched Chinese troops repulsed them and sporadic firing is continuing.—*United Press*.

## SITUATION MORE OMINOUS

Shanghai, July 13.  
The situation in North China, despite two attempts to reach a friendly settlement, has become more ominous. It is feared a final showdown and serious fighting is now inevitable.

Little credence is attached to the idea that the incident will "blow out." The Chinese believe the only hope of averting conflict lies in the intervention by the major powers. General apprehension is felt in Shanghai. The city authorities are erecting sand-bag barricades around the North Station, scene of some of the most violent bombardments and infantry engagements during the fighting of 1932.

### TROOPS CROWD RAILWAYS

Reports reaching here state that main railways leading north are practically monopolised by troops, moving towards the scene of conflict. Meanwhile, trainloads of Japanese troops are arriving at Fengtai and Tientsin from Manchuria and Japan.

Emergency orders have been given to Shanghai Japanese firms to be ready if necessary to evacuate women and children from the Hongkew area, while Japanese Consulate at other treaty ports are also taking protective steps.—*Reuter*.

### TROUBLE EXPECTED

Tientsin, July 13.  
General Sung Chieh-yuan, Hopei-Charhar military chief, issued a statement late last night in which he pointed out that the proposed agreement, discussed by Chinese and Japanese authorities, provided for the withdrawal of both Chinese and Japanese troops from the Chinese area, while Japanese troops, which henceforth would be garrisoned by men of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps.

General Sung's secretary later denied the acceptance of the Japanese demands for an apology over the original Lukouchiao incident, and the punishment of the officers responsible.

Chinese authorities assert the Japanese have not complied with the troop withdrawal plan, hence trouble is expected.—*United Press*.

### ATTACK AND RETREAT

Shanghai, July 13.  
The Central News correspondent in Peiping states that Japanese troops at 10 o'clock last night attacked the town of Chaisenmiao, near Peiping, and retreated again at 10.30 p.m.

The Japanese and Chinese exchanged light artillery fire.

The Chinese Foreign Office's memorandum to the Japanese Embassy in Peiping, that any settlement in North China will be deemed illegal unless it is approved by Nanking, has evoked a renewed Japanese warning against aggravation of the situation.—*United Press*.

### CIVILIANS IN FLIGHT

Peiping, July 13.  
Japanese reports that hundreds of Chinese and Japanese are fleeing to Tientsin and Manchukuo fearing the outbreak of a major conflict in North China.

The Peiping-Mukden Railway is operating two trains daily, manned by Japanese crews.—*United Press*.

### SHARP DIFFERENCE

Shanghai, July 12.  
A message from Tokyo states that sharp words were exchanged between Mr. Horuchi, Permanent Secretary of the Japanese Foreign Office, and Mr. Yang Yun-chu, Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy. (Continued on Page 9.)







## School Mistresses Say End "Group Exam." System SUGGEST EDUCATION CERTIFICATES INSTEAD

The annual conference of the Association of Head Mistresses at Brighton recently voted for the abolition of the group system in the School Certificate examination, under which a candidate must take English, one language, arithmetic, and either science, mathematics, or geography with three other subjects. If the system were abolished, a candidate would have the freedom to take the examination in any five subjects.

Miss W. M. Casswell (Edgbaston High School) said they found that really able—but perhaps lopsided—pupils were meeting with failure. Year after year they had the experience of the worthy hard-working girl who just scraped through the examination, while the really intelligent pupil, who might gain double the marks, failed to get a certificate because of a bad performance in one of the essential groups.

"Surely the ideal of our secondary schools," she added, "should be to harbour pupils showing a great diversity of gifts, and to give them, when they leave, a certificate showing that they had profited by that education."

### "OLYMPIAN HEIGHTS"

Miss A. Catnach (Putney Council School) said: "We are on Olympian heights so far as examinations are concerned, for we have not had to face any for 20 or 30 years. Would we be so detached and Olympian if we still had to go on with examinations—If, say, at the end of every term we had a report on our head mistress-ship, and if, every five years, we had to sit for an examination, and found that we could go no further because we failed in one of five subjects?"

Miss M. S. Smith (Sydenham High School) said it was the average boy and girl who suffered most from the present system. If they could get away entirely from the school certificate examination she thought they might hope to see a right emphasis in education and in consequence a life with a better balance.

Miss E. A. Jones (Clapham County Secondary School), mentioned that the Civil Service Commissioners had said that they were getting a better type of girl than they needed for the lower grade work of the Civil Service.

"The remedy, unfortunately, does not lie altogether in our hands," said Miss Jones, "because we have to contend against the anxiety of parents to place their girls within the safe shelter, as they think, of the Government service, in the belief that a broad path of promotion lies before them."

# JUDGES ARE ANGRY

## Because Whitehall Makes So Many Laws

### STRONG PROTEST EXPECTED

A REVOLT of the judges against the making of laws by Whitehall is likely. Behind the scenes, a storm has been brewing for a long time.

It will probably be brought to a head by the Council of Judges presenting a strongly worded protest to the Lord Chancellor.

The question has been aggravated by the recent publication of another mass of legislation by regulation, and events relating to it.

One of the those events was the unusual course taken by 60 M.P.s who signed a petition to the Minister of Transport praying that some of his proposed regulations should be annulled.

### WHAT IT SHOWS

In the opinion of the judges—in which they are supported by eminent jurists and others—such an incident shows the unconstitutional nature of the procedure by which a department exercises functions appropriate to Parliament alone.

For many years, Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, has inveighed against it.

There are now in force 210 Acts and Regulations governing road transport. The former are few in number; the vast majority of the laws are contained in regulations made by the Minister of Transport.

They cover 600 pages of close print and contain 1,775 sections and 4,518 sub-sections. They create something like 2,000 criminal offences to which motorists and those engaged in the motoring business are liable.

### FINES

Last year, in respect of those offences, 358,325 motorists were fined £441,459; 134,427 were warned by the police, and (in addition to those who made default in paying their fines) 415 were sent to prison "without the option."

It is the emphatic view of those concerned in the protest that no Minister should be given power the exercise of which affects the liberty of the subject; and that any authority to make regulations should be strictly limited to matters of administrative routine.



MICKEY STEPS OUT—Crown Prince Michael of Rumania, as he arrived in Warsaw, for a series of state receptions. Embarrassment followed when it was learned his baggage had been misplaced. Instead of wearing a brilliant uniform here he reviews Polish troops in a sack suit. Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck, right, and General Gluchowski, left.

## OUR GUIDE TO THE CINEMAS

"Under The Red Robe" (Queen's Theatre, to-day).—High class presentation of a finely dramatic story. Distinguished performance by Conrad Veidt, well supported by a clever cast.

"Maytime" (Majestic Theatre, to-day).—Tuneful, amusing, romantic, this picture is "tops" among the Jeanette MacDonald-Eddy Nelson output. It is spectacular, has an engaging story and is very finely acted by a strong cast.

"Plough And The Star" (Star Theatre, to-day).—One of the "surprise" pictures of the year. The story is translated with tremendous

verve, and finely modulated studies are given by Barbara Stanwyck, Preston Foster and Una O'Connor, the latter being remembered for her work in "Cavalcade."

"Night Must Fall" (King's Theatre, to-day).—Emlyn Williams' macabre play, concerned chiefly with strange psychological studies. Presented on the screen with great power and vision, though at times inclined to drag. Robert Montgomery gives an outstanding performance, and both Rosalind Russell and Dame May Whitty handle difficult parts with great skill.

"Lives Of A Bengal Lancer" (Oriental Theatre, to-day).—Picturesque and convincing, with Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone at their best. This ranks as one of the finest films ever turned out by Hollywood. A strong supporting cast includes the late Sir Guy Standing, Richard Cromwell and Kathleen Burke.

### AQUARIUM SOCIETY

TO-MORROW'S MEETING AT SOUTH CHINA NURSERY

The next meeting of the Hongkong Aquarium Society will be held at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow at the South China Nursery, East Point Hill.

For the proprietor, and a member of the Society has the most interesting, and by far the largest, collection of tropical fishes in Hongkong. The Hon. Secretary will conduct the meeting and give a short talk on each species of fish to be seen. It is hoped that all members, especially those who are beginners, will attend as they will see tanks of tropical fishes with beautiful plants seldom seen in Hongkong before. Each of the hundred or so tanks will be an object lesson to the aquarist who wishes to have a neat tank with crystal clear water, delightfully green plants and healthy fishes.

Non-members are welcome.

## JUDGE AS MODERN SOLOMON

Two Irish judges found themselves in much the same predicament as Solomon recently in disputes over the custody of children.

At Dublin, Mr. Justice Hanna ordered the committal to prison of a 60-years-old grandmother, Mrs. Bridget Cummins, of Garnish, County Cork, because she failed to hand over her eight-years-old granddaughter Maureen to the child's father, Mr. C. B. Earle, of Calcutta.

The father, in an affidavit, said that he married Mrs. Cummins's daughter in 1927 and that his wife took their child without his knowledge to Ireland from Calcutta. He left India in search of his daughter and found her with the grandmother, who refused to give the child to him.

A stay of execution was granted pending an appeal to the Supreme Court by the grandmother.

The second case concerned a four-years-old girl born in an Atlantic

## NO PAY FOR THE PEERS

During discussion in the House of Lords last month of the ministers of the Crown Bill Lord Salisbury asked why was it laid down that the Prime Minister should always be the First Lord of the Treasury.

The Lord Chancellor said the uniting of the offices of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury was carefully considered by the Cabinet and the Bill embodied their decision.

"But," he added, "this does not, in fact, deprive members of the House of Lords from being Prime Ministers."

### ONLY ONE EXCEPTION

Lord Salisbury asked why the Government had arrived at the conclusion that the Prime Minister should always be the First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Hailsham: With one exception during the past century the Prime Minister had always been First Lord. Secondly, the Prime Minister ought to be the head of the Treasury.

Lord Mottistone asked why the Leader of the Opposition should be debarred from the House of Lords.

### THE DIFFERENCE

Lord Hailsham: We have not debarred anybody in this House from being Leader of the Opposition, but what we have debarred them from is the receipt of a salary as Leader of the Opposition.

Lord Mottistone: Why? Lord Hailsham: Because in this House all of us give our services free. In the House of Commons it so happens that they do not give their services free. In the House of Commons, he added, the Leader of the Opposition performed difficult and arduous duties which did not exist in the House of Lords.

The Bill was read a second time.

## WHEN SHY YOUNG MEN FALL IN LOVE

Young women who find their best boy friends somewhat shy need have no fear of being thought unmanly if they give them a little encouragement.

This, in effect, was the advice given by Dr. T. Drummond Shiels when discussing the art of courtship at the summer school of the British Social Hygiene Council at Friends' House, Euston Road, recently.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that there have been cases where a shy man, who was very much attracted to a girl, would have been greatly helped by a little more frankness and honesty on the part of the girl."

"But very often, owing to her conventional ideas, a woman, if she is attracted to a man, makes a point of being particularly disagreeable to him for fear that he should think she is running after him. (Laughter.)"

"Nevertheless, shy men in matters of love need encouragement, and women should not be thought unmanly for giving them this encouragement—within limits, of course." (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Drummond Shiels urged that chivalry should be encouraged in the training of boys.

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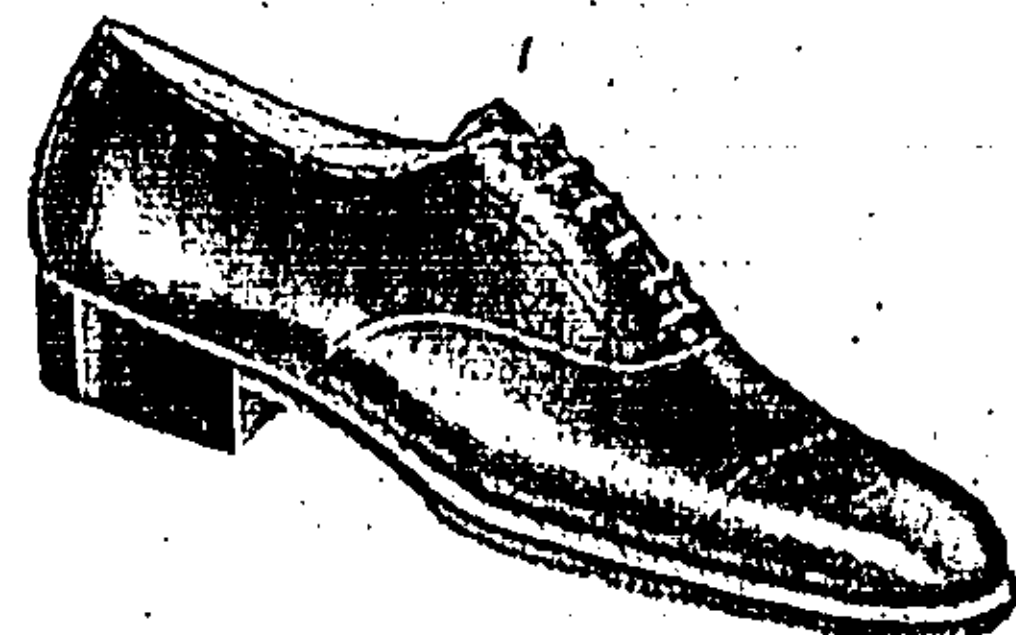
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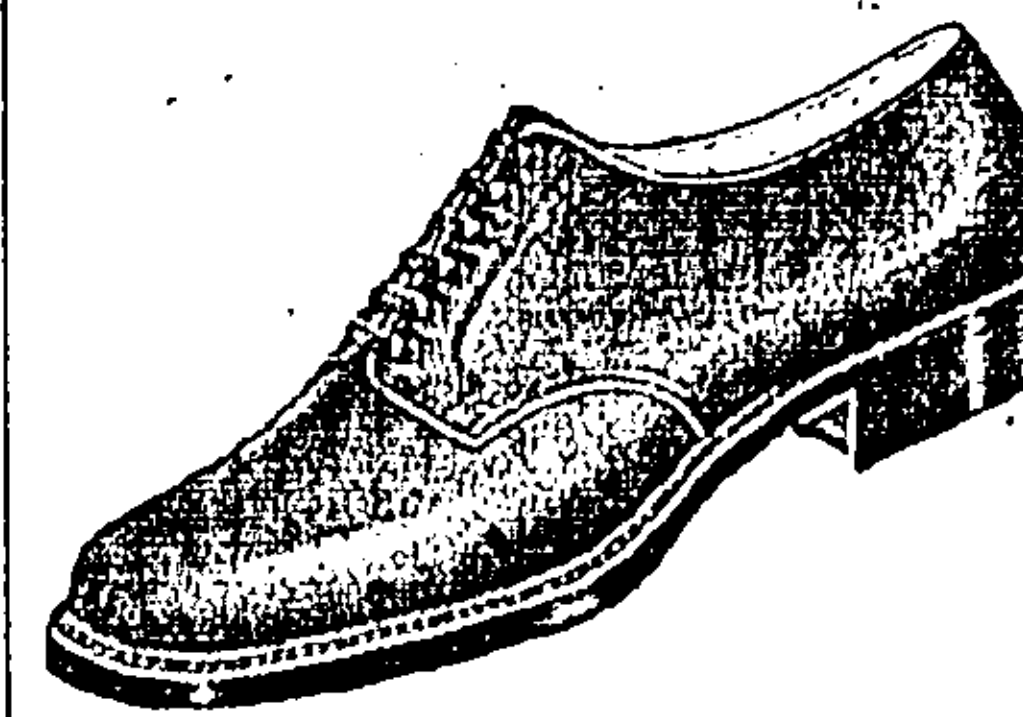
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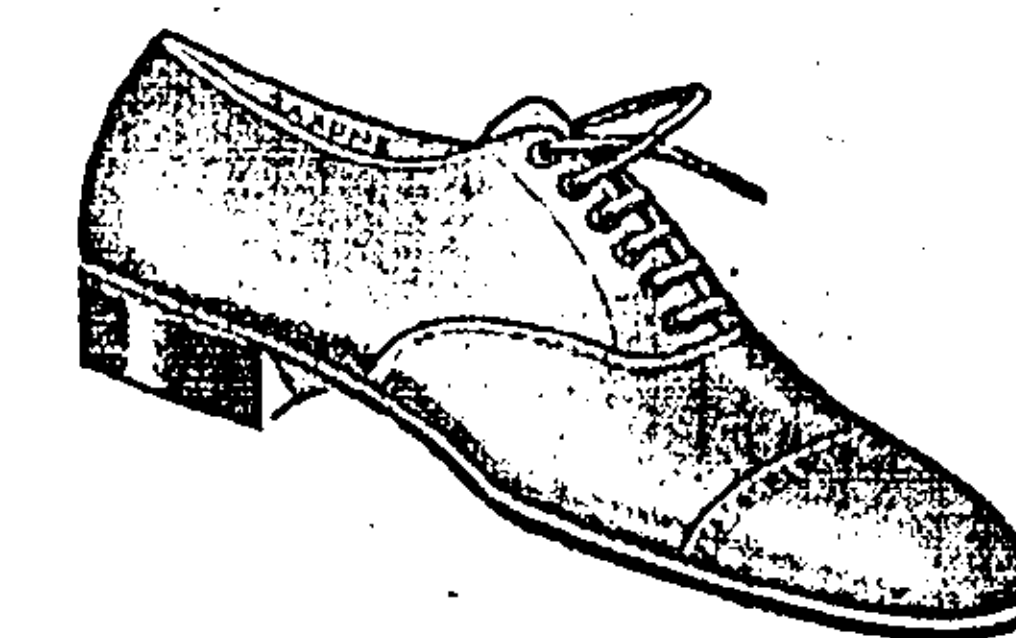
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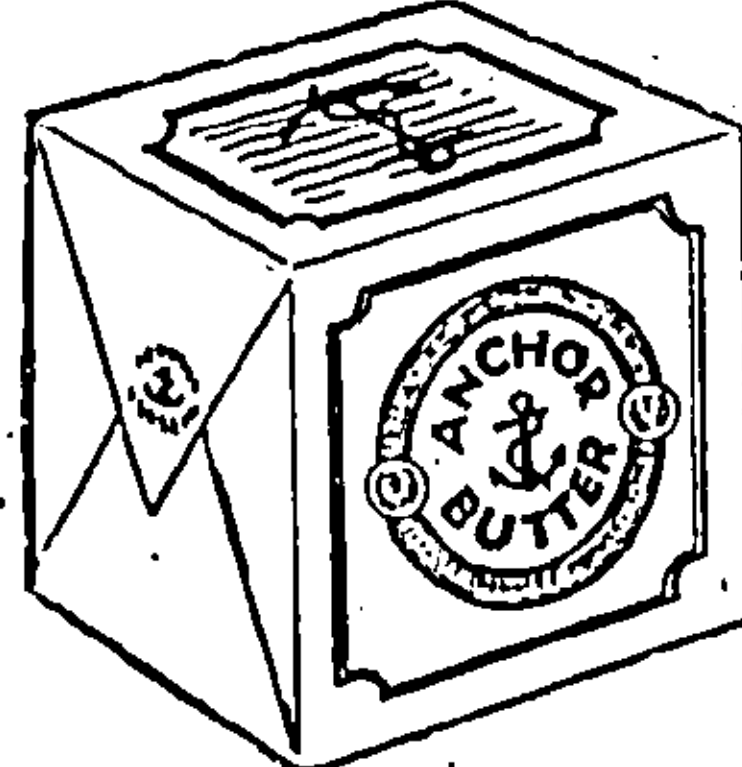
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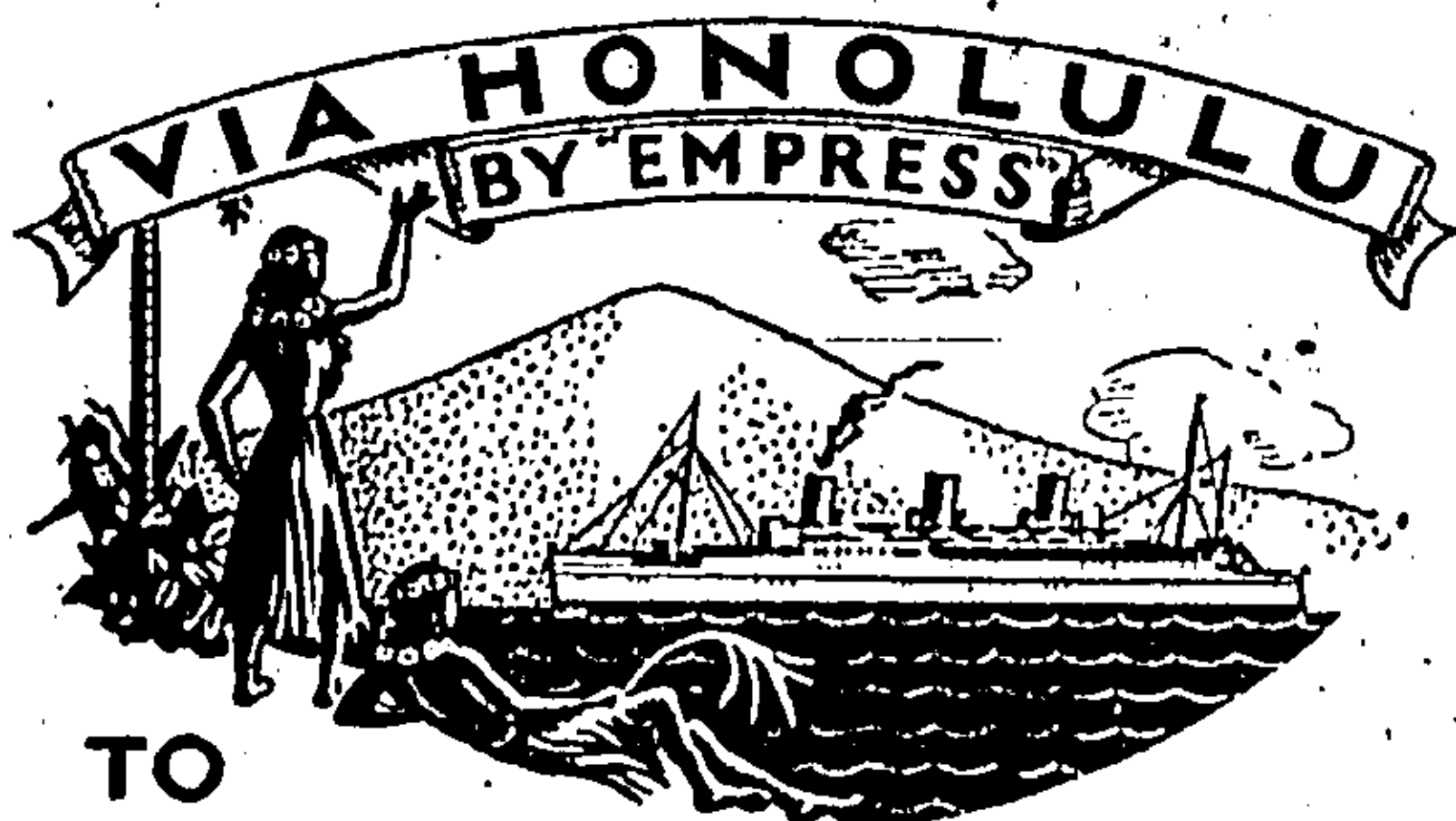
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## New Spanish Guns Frown On Gibraltar

London, July 12. Mr. Anthony Eden was asked in the House of Commons if his attention had been drawn to the fortification by Germany of coast line adjacent to Gibraltar. He replied that he understood General Franco had installed batteries on that coast, but his information did not bear out reports that German experts had assisted in mounting these batteries.

Mr. Eden informed the House that the British Ambassador in Rome had duly carried out the instruction to make it clear to the Italian Government that allegations which had appeared in the Italian press that Britain had intervened in the Spanish war were entirely without foundation.

In reply to another question dealing with a personal message received from Signor Mussolini, to the effect that the Italian Government had taken all possible steps to meet the wish of the British Government regarding avoiding the issue from Bari broadcasting station of unfriendly comments on the Palestine report, Mr. Eden said the undertaking had been fully carried out.—British Wireless.

## POPULAR MACAO MEDICO TRIBUTE PAID ON RETIREMENT

Macao, July 12. At an extremely well-attended meeting at the Macao Club yesterday, whole-hearted public feeling was expressed towards Dr. Jose Soares, who, with his wife and family, is shortly retiring to Portugal after having devoted himself tirelessly to medical work in the Colony for a quarter of a century.

A much-esteemed physician by all sections of the community, Dr. Soares has earned the respect of all classes of the Colony's citizens, rich and poor alike, amongst whom he laboured, combining expert medical skill with an amiable personality. In recognition of his meritorious services and as an expression of their goodwill, local residents presented a cheque of about \$4,000 to the departing doctor with a souvenir book containing 1,000 autographed signatures.

Speeches were delivered by H.E. the Governor of Macao, Dr. A. Tagmanini Barbosa, Father Patrio representing His Lordship the Bishop of Macao, Lieut. A. Oliveira, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Capt. L. Gomes, Chairman of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, Mr. Fan Kit-pang, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. P. Lobo and Mr. D. Rodrigues, all of whom eulogized Dr. Soares whose excellent work in the interests of the Portuguese Colony is beyond question.

Dr. Soares will leave Macao on July 22 and his work in the St. Raphael's Hospital will be carried on by Dr. A. Correa Nunes.—Our Own Correspondent.

## Soviet Plane Nears Pole

Seattle, July 12. The U. S. Army Signal Corps today heard the Russian trans-polar fliers reporting at 10.30 a.m. Pacific Time, that they were 600 miles from the North Pole travelling at 105 miles per hour.

The Russian airmen are attempting to fly from Moscow to San Francisco non-stop.—United Press.



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## SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

**Banks.**  
 H. K. Banks, \$1,925 s.  
 H. K. Bank (Lon. Reg.), £118 n.  
 Chartered Bank, £15 1/4 n.  
 Mercantile Bank, A. and B. £33 1/2 n.  
 Mercantile Bank, C., £15 n.  
 East Asia Bank, \$100 n.  
**Insurance.**  
 Canton Ins., \$308 n.  
 Union Ins., \$620 b.  
 China Underwriters, \$2 n.  
 H. K. Fire Ins., \$280 n.  
 Internat'l Assce., Sh. \$3 n.  
**Shipping.**  
 Douglas, \$47 1/2 n.  
 H. K. Steamships, \$8.50 b.  
 Indo-China (Pref.), \$51 n.  
 Indo-China (Def.), \$42 n.  
 Shell (Bearer), 108 1/4 n.  
 Union Waterboats, \$9.30 b.  
**Docks etc.**  
 H. K. & K. Wharves, \$117 n.  
 H. K. & W. Docks, \$32 1/4 n.  
 Providents (old), \$25 b.  
 Providents (new), 60 cts n.  
 New Engineering, Sh. \$14 n.  
 Shanghai Docks, Sh. \$108 n.  
**Mining.**  
 Kailan Mining Adm. 25/3 n.  
 Raubs, \$11.40 n.  
 Venz: Goldfield \$5 n.  
**Lands, Hotels, etc.**  
 H. and S. Hotels, \$6.00 b. and sh.  
 H. K. Lands, \$36 1/4 n.  
 H. K. Lands, 4% Deben. \$105 n.  
 S'hai Lands, Sh. \$11 1/4 n.  
 Metropolitan Lands, Sh. \$7 n.  
 H. K. Land, \$50 n.  
 H. K. Rentals, \$9.30 n.  
 Chinese Estates \$90 b.  
 China Realities, Sh. \$1 n.  
 China Deben, \$60 n.  
**Philippine Mining.**  
 Antamoks, P. 50.  
 Atoks, P. 25.  
 Benguet Gold, P. 25 1/2.  
 Benguet Consol, P. 10.25.  
 Benguet Explor., P. .09.  
 Big Wedge, P. 18 1/2.  
 Coco Grove, P. .58.  
 Consolidated Mines, P. .021.  
 Demonstrations, P. .54.  
 E. Mindanao, P. 19 1/2.  
 Gumbus Gold, P. .16.  
 Igo Gold, P. .18.  
 L.X.L., P. .69.  
 Rogons, P. .72.  
 Masbate Consol, P. .22.  
 Min. Resources, P. .22.  
 Northern Min. P. .08.  
 Paracale Gumbus, P. .00.  
 Salacot Mining, P. .033.  
 S'hai, P. 1.55.  
 Suyo Consol, P. .33 1/2.  
 United Paracale, P. .70.  
**Public Utilities.**  
 H. K. Tramways, \$14.85 s.  
 Peak Trans. (old), \$5 b.  
 Peak Trans. (new), \$2 1/2 b.  
 Star Ferries, \$80 b.  
 Yaumatei Ferries (old), \$26 b.  
 China Light, \$14.30 s.  
 China Lights (new), \$13.80 s.  
 H. K. Electric, \$60 b.  
 Macao Electric, \$10 1/2 n.  
 Sandakan Lights, \$14 1/2 n.  
 Telephone (old), \$29.40 n. ex d.  
 Telephone (new), \$11.00 n. ex d.  
 China Buses, Sh. \$12 1/2 n.  
 Singapore Traction, 24/- n.  
 Singapore Pref., 23/- n.  
**Industrials.**  
 Cald. Macq. (old), Sh. \$16 n.  
 Cald. Macq. (Pref.), Sh. \$17 n.  
 Canton Ice, \$2 n.  
 Cement, \$15.40 s.  
 H. K. Ropes, \$5.05 n.  
**Stores, &c.**  
 Dairy Farm, \$26.50 s.  
 Watson, \$5 b.  
 Lane Crawfords, \$8.65 n.  
 Sinceres, \$2.60 s.  
 Wing On (H.K.), \$50 n.  
 Wm. Powells, 40 cts. b.  
**Cotton Mills.**  
 Ewo Cottons, Sh. \$10.80 b.  
 S'hai Cottons, (old), Sh. \$120 n.  
 Zoong Sing, \$34 1/2 s.  
 Wnig On Textiles, Sh. \$81 n.  
**Miscellaneous.**  
 H. K. Entertainments, \$5.10 n.  
 Constructions (old), \$1.00 s.  
 Constructions (new), 45 cts. b.  
 Vibro Piling, \$4 1/2 b.  
 Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 G\$Bds. 97% n.  
 H. K. Govt. 4% Loan 8 1/2% prm. n.  
 H. K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan 2% prm. n.  
 Wallace Harpers, \$4 n.  
 Maramans Ins. (Lon.) s/- 30/- n.  
 Maramans (H.K.), 7/6 b.

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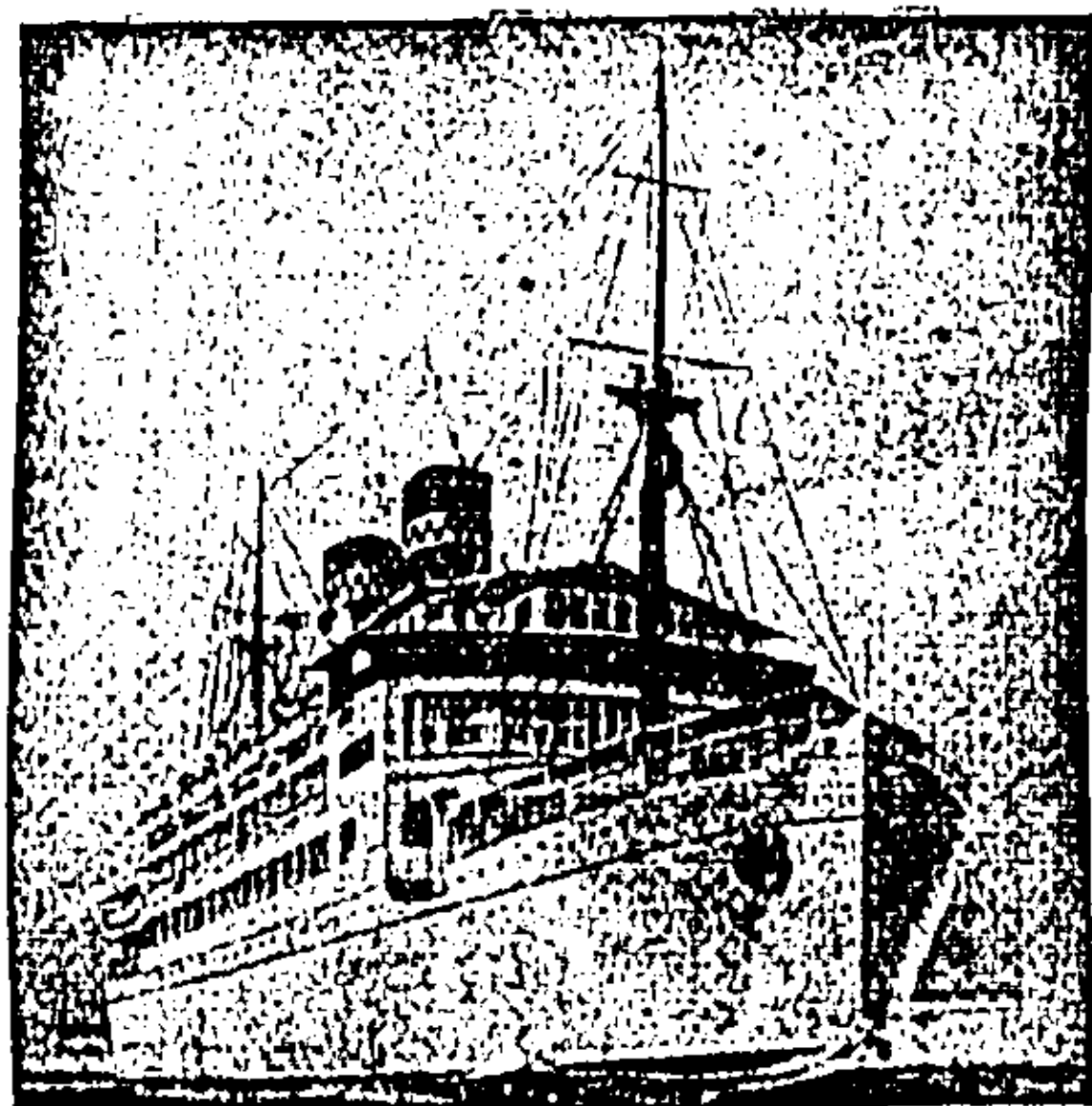
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The  
**Hongkong Telegraph.**

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1937.

**SINO-JAPANESE  
CONFLICT**

Whatever the rights or wrongs of the Sino-Japanese clash in North China, the situation is one which, unless carefully handled, may well have the most serious consequences to the general peace of the Far East. There have been varying versions of the actual cause of the resort to hostilities. The original Japanese claim was that whilst manoeuvres were being carried out, Japanese troops were subjected to machine-gun fire from a Chinese pill-box. Then there was a Chinese story that the Japanese attacked Chinese troops when the latter refused to withdraw from an area which the Japanese desired to convert into an aerodrome. Another version is that during the manoeuvres a shot was heard and when the Japanese roll-call was ordered it was found that one of their men was missing, whereupon the Japanese demanded the right to enter the Chinese defence area and to search the city of Wang-ping, a procedure which the Chinese resisted. In the multiplicity of accounts, the truth is hard to discover. There seems little doubt, however, that the Japanese, with covetous eyes on North China, have long wished to see the 29th Army, one of the biggest and most efficient in China, to be forced out of its present sphere. Friction between this Army and the Japanese forces was always liable to lead to trouble—and, as past experience has shown, "incidents" are easily created. But whatever the precise act which created the present trouble, it will be conceded that the presence of large numbers of Japanese troops on Chinese soil, and the practice of carrying out manoeuvres over extensive areas close to Chinese defence regions, must produce irritation, if it does not actually invite trouble. That danger is all the more emphasised when Japan's policies in North China are borne in mind. What the upshot of the present trouble will be remains to be seen. Nanking's attitude has not been too clearly defined; Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has been silent so far. But it is clear that China as a whole is in no mood to make undue concessions to Japan. Popular sentiment is all in favour of resistance to any further encroachment on China's sovereignty. Much has been made in recent times, by Japanese spokesmen, of Japan's peaceful intentions towards China. Unfortunately, the latest developments would appear to belie the sincerity of those declarations; unless it is, once again, a case of the military taking the law into their own

# SAVAGES Are NOT So UNCIVILISED

by  
**Jock Marshall**

I AM an Australian, and I have never been in England before. I have come straight from a journey of scientific exploration in New Guinea, the big island lying at the top of Australia, where men still cut down trees with stone axes.

Within a few weeks I have been transported from a "prehistoric" jungle to the biggest city in the civilised world.

When I look into things, I'm not too sure about that word "civilised." I doubt whether, after all, my black companions are really so "savage" and you "civilised" people are basically better or happier than they. Where your ways differ, I'm none too sure yours are best.

So let me put myself in the place of the savage, and compare his life (as I have shared it on my expeditions) with yours.

You all have your pet cures for indigestion; laxatives, nerve-tonics and health-restorers. You make yourselves ill by faulty feeding; those of you who live in towns take little exercise, fall out of health, and spend a king's ransom trying to get well again.

We know no such worries. We eat an abundance from the well-balanced diet of our ancestors. Our very mode of existence ensures that we take a proper amount of exercise, with the result that we never suffer from indigestion, never have bad teeth. Most of us are of splendid physique.

To our primitive women, childbirth is but an incident. Again, correct exercise, suitable food and plenty of sunlight keep them safe.

Our puerperal mortality rate is negligible; the dusky jungle woman runs infinitely less risk than the civilised woman.

But, of course, it is only comparatively few "civilised" women who can obtain the best attention that science and money can supply. Here again our savage system differs.

Everybody in a primitive jungle community eats much the same sort of food and the same amount.

Our houses are identical, too; the idea of one man owning a better house because he owned more property would be laughed to scorn in any healthy primitive community. Every house is warm, and keeps out the rain; and this is considered sufficient. Every home contains much the same sort of things—enough of everything necessary and very little of anything that isn't.

Our women work in the gardens, while we men hunt in the forests. Sweet potatoes, nuts and fruit,

"Untutored in politics, never dreaming that such a thing exists, we have a system of living that never fails."

yams and taro, sago from the heart of the sago palm, meat and fish from the jungle.

Everyone has plenty to eat, except in the extremely rare occasions of crop failure—"time being hungry," we call it—and then every person in the community has as little to eat as his neighbour.

There is a communal belt-tightening, and the bush is scoured as never before.

The economic shape of our life is something very like Socialism; in fact, if it's not that I don't know what it is.

Untutored in politics, never dreaming that such a thing exists, we have a system of living which never fails. One for all, all for one, is our creed, and we stick to it.

OUR villages are run on communal lines, our gardens are communal, and altogether my crude cannibal friends provide an object lesson in living which you could very well learn.

The sight of a responsible European concern dumping hundreds of cases of fruit into the sea, or burning coffee by the ton, would fill us with horror, and we should entertain grave doubts of your sanity.

The spectacle of American farmers ploughing back into the

earth fruitful crops, and wastefully slaughtering, at the behest of economists, thousands of pigs, would render us speechless.

In Melanesia, in Darkest Africa, in the centre of Australia, in fact, in every primitive society, an overabundance of food is the signal for a grand communal distribution among the people. Great ceremonial feasts, great joy-making by everybody.

IN civilised communities men's clothing is all wrong. Your women, perhaps, wear sensible clothes, but even in the heat of summer your men wear heavy suits more designed for a polar winter. And men's suits are unwashable, they harbour dirt and "isease germs."

My New Guinea savage friends wear just enough, and not a single man or woman wears a stitch more. There clothes do not make the man; in fact, a shirt or even a strip of the white man's calico actually detracts from his appearance.

The women move with an irresistible grace in short fibre string skirts, threaded with pretty blue bead-seeds or stained with native pigments. In ornamentation, they are superior to white women. Their comparative lack of clothing provides them with an excuse to wear bangles, wristbands, earrings, decorative combs, and flowers in their hair.

They paint their faces rather than their lips. They do not paint their finger-nails, but many of them paint their teeth. They do not paint their toenails, but they pluck their eyebrows and shave their bodies.

MARRIAGE is a much simpler business with us in New Guinea. If a boy wishes to marry a girl he makes her a present and if it is accepted he makes more presents to her people. A date is set, more reciprocal gift-making takes place, and she goes to live in the home which he has prepared.

If after a certain time the marriage is not a success, the gifts are returned and she goes to live with

much nicer than Mr. Hore-Bellish's brutal "mass murder," for example.

AMERICA WORST

Finally, we come to Germany. Here the figures cover twelve months, one quarter of which was in 1935 and the three other quarters in 1936.

Our own figures are, of course, easily ascertainable. In 1935, since when the totals have appreciably increased, we had 6,502 deaths on our roads, and 221,720 injury cases. I may mention incidentally that in 1935 in London 1,113 people were killed in street accidents. The latest year available in the case of Paris is 1930, when there were 303 deaths in the streets due to traffic accidents. In Berlin in 1933 the street deaths totalled 487, and injury cases over 10,000.

The returns show a steady upward tendency in Germany, as generally elsewhere, and deaths numbered 9,050, as against 171,019 cases of injury.

It will be seen, therefore, that, taking population into account, the worst statistics by far are those from America, and the best those returned by France. But there is, on the latest average, probably not much in it as between France, Germany, and ourselves, especially if we take into consideration the fact that we are, next to America, the most car-mindless country.

But what a tragic waste of life and destruction of limb these united returns show us the result of modern transport developments. On the most conservative estimate at least 60,000 or 70,000 people are being done to death every year in U.S.A., France, Italy, Germany, and Britain alone.

What the ghastly harvest may be for the whole world, one can only hazard a rough guess. If we put it at 150,000 we should not be well within the actual facts. Added to this there are the immensely larger returns of road casualties which are not fatal, but in a proportion of cases at all events may in human suffering and waste be even worse.

The Italian figures are peculiar in one respect. They reveal a considerable decline, both in fatal accidents and injuries on the roads, for 1936 as compared with 1935. Deaths in the latter year totalled 3,648 and injuries 45,360, as compared with 2,320 and 31,354 respectively in 1935.

I observe by the way, that the Italian official returns describe road victims under the diplomatic category of "persons unfortunate," which seems a useful hint for our own Transport Ministry officials. There is nothing like tactful handling of such a controversial business as road casualties. "Persons unfortunate" is

her people or somebody else. Her value is not depreciated; no doubt her next marriage will be an unqualified success.

The idea of one of the wise old men of the tribe having the unspeakable audacity to set her value down as the equivalent of one farthing would strike the average healthy-minded native as being too screamingly funny for words. He would not understand.

We have our superstitions, of course. Every "civilised" European laughs at savage customs, primitive superstitions.

But tons of salt are thrown over English left shoulders every year; boots are worn out making tours around ladders, and countless holes are worn in pockets with "lucky stones." A short time ago in England I met a seemingly normal person who told me that he would never have any luck because he once ran over a Chinaman in New York!

YOU laugh at stories of the incredible powers of native sorcerers and medicine men, but any honest English doctor will admit that in many cases the medicines he administers have no real effect. The rest is psychological encouragement coupled with the fact that about seventy per cent. of people get well naturally!

In England, herbal and spiritual "healers" establish vast reputations—and make much money—from the ill and superstitious of their fellows.

In this they are little different from our native sorcerer with his "magic."

In fact in all matters right up to religion itself savage life is "one piece," a communal pattern made up of the whole tribe.

And the whole system really works to protect all its members. If a "bad-hat" among my stone-age companions wants to cheat a friend out of the possession of his taro-patch he knows the penalties and runs the risk of them; he does not expect to get away with it by saying "Business is Business," and appealing to his fellow tribesmen as "men of the world." Their world is not, like that!

This is a monstrous price, for civilisation to pay for miracle of the internal combustion engine, even without reckoning any flying casualties in the butcher's bill. Humanity pays dearly for its mechanical triumphs. The question arises what the League of Nations, and its efforts to avert war, and how utterly indifferent the world in general shows itself on the subject of the road holocaust, there is certainly a strong inference that the public conscience is not responsive to anything but the more spectacular forms of human slaughter.

DULLED CONSCIENCES

Just as Polonius said that borrowing dulled the edge of husbandry, may not automobilism be dulling the edge of Christian conscience? When one reflects what a tremendous advance the civilised nations have made about the League of Nations, and its efforts to avert war, and how utterly indifferent the world in general shows itself on the subject of the road holocaust, there is certainly a strong inference that the public conscience is not responsive to anything but the more spectacular forms of human slaughter.

But it is futile to kick against the carburettors. One of the truisms of mortal existence is that there is no setting back the clock except for Summer Time. We shall go on with this massacre of the innocents upon the public highways until it occurs to somebody to discover some scientific remedy for the grievous ill to which mankind was certainly not heir.

The ancients said that the price of liberty was eternal vigilance. For the moderns the price of life is becoming increasingly eternal circumference. A whole generation has arisen which is under the necessity of walking delicately as Agass.

To adapt a familiar old war-time slogan of the training camps, there are only two categories of people—the quick and the dead, plus, of course, those who were either just not quite quick enough, or just not quite dead, but have landed all the same in hospital casualty wards. When one dispassionately counts the cost, one must needs wonder whether the game is worth the sparking plug.

## DEATH IN THE MACHINE A COMPARISON BY "AN OLD STAGER"

FOR some months I have tried to obtain reliable official statistics showing how we in Britain compare with first-class foreign countries in the matter of safety on the roads. This information, which seems to me to have vital interest, has been extremely difficult to come by. But at length, after an interval of six months, I have managed to get approximately what I wanted through our most courteous foreign Embassies.

The foreign countries I selected were the United States, France, Germany, and Italy, as I took those to be the nearest to ourselves in social conditions.

The figures are extremely interesting. In the case of America, the home and cradle of the automobile, where even tramps run their own cars, the death-roll on the roads in 1934 totalled 36,101, and 37,000 in 1935. This works out in the latter case at 29 per hundred thousand of the population and 144.5 per hundred thousand cars on the roads.

I believe there has been a marked upward move in the casualties in U.S.A. since 1935, but I prefer to stick to official figures. All I have to go upon for the more recent years is what the American papers have published, and that may not be quite so reliable. The last year's return, according to that source, was actually 90,000 dead. That seems an almost incredible increase in two years.

In addition to the 36,000 deaths in U.S.A. in 1934—the additional information for 1935 is not available—there were 105,000 permanent dis-

abilities and 1,150,000 temporary disabilities. The total economic loss to the nation from these deaths and injuries, together with the property damage, amounted to 1,580,000,000 dollars. So, apart from loss of life and injuries, road casualties cost America three years ago about £300,000,000 sterling. That information comes from the extremely prompt and obliging U.S.A. Embassy in London, and may therefore be accepted as strictly accurate.

### A CAREFUL ANALYSIS

In the case of France, the figures are much less startling, as one would expect, despite the ferocity with which Paris taximen career around on what to us seems the wrong side of the street.

For the latest year in which official statistics are available, which is 1930, the deaths numbered 3,016, and the injured 20,236. The French return makes no bones about it, but frankly attributes the deaths in 2,425 cases to the drivers concerned. Exceeding the speed limit accounts for 850 deaths, non-observance of the law for 670, careless driving for 460, but drunkenness for only 45. It will be seen that apparently the French authorities make a much more careful analysis of their road casualties than we do here.

The Italian figures are peculiar in one respect. They reveal a considerable decline, both in fatal accidents and injuries on the roads, for 1936 as compared with 1935. Deaths in the latter year totalled 3,648 and injuries 45,360, as compared with 2,320 and 31,354 respectively in 1935.

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## Discussing Partitioning Of Palestine

### As Arabs Threaten Wide Boycott

London, July 12. The House of Commons will debate the Palestine Royal Commission's Report on July 20, during the discussion of the Colonial Office vote.

The report recommends the partitioning of Palestine into three parts, giving the Jews sovereignty in one, the Arabs sovereignty in another, and Britain a mandate over the third portion, which will include the holy places and a wide outlet to the sea which Arabs will be free to use.—*Reuter*.

### ARABS THREATENING

Jerusalem, July 12. Aun Bey Abdulhadi, leader of the Palestinian Independents, who seek an autonomous Palestine within a wide Arab federation, is heading an Arab delegation of five to Geneva in August when the Mandates Commission will discuss the plan for partitioning of Palestine.

The Arabs here are stated to be organising an anti-British boycott from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean, if the partitioning is completed.—*Reuter Special*.

## BILLIARDS CHAMPIONS DUE HERE

Inman And Lindrum Arriving July 12

Melbourne Inman and Horace Lindrum, two of the world's greatest billiards and snooker players, will arrive in Hongkong on July 21.

Mr. Melbourne Inman, writing from Raffles Hotel to the Sports Editor of the Telegraph says: "I have much pleasure in informing you that Mr. Horace Lindrum and myself will arrive in Hongkong on July 21. I am not sure where we are playing yet, but Messrs. Lane, Crawford's are acting as our agents."

Upon enquiry I find that it has been impossible to make any sort of arrangements for the visitors to play here as they originally requested a fee of 40 guineas for one display, and this the Hongkong Billiards Association feels it cannot afford to guarantee as this is the close season and interest in the game at the moment is at its lowest.

Nevertheless the Association is perfectly prepared to stage something as long as it will not involve any great financial loss and the H.K.B.A. officials will await the arrival of Inman and Lindrum in order to discuss the position with them.

If the players are willing to give an exhibition and to be satisfied with the proceeds therefrom, the Billiards Association will be perfectly prepared to make such arrangements.

It would be disappointing if two famous personalities visited Hongkong and left without giving a display. Inman is one of the greatest personalities the game has known and he has been immortalised by Tom Webster's Daily Mail cartoon. Inman won the Daily Mail gold cup in 1936, while Lindrum is the Australian champion and a wizard with the cue.

## Fifteen Cases Of Dysentery

Reported In Colony Last Week

No fewer than 15 cases of dysentery, with five deaths, were reported in the Colony during last week. Eleven were from Victoria, three from Kowloon and one from rural Hongkong. Three further cases, one imported, were notified yesterday.

Last week's return also shows nine cases of typhoid (three deaths), two of cerebro-spinal fever (one death), one fatal case of puerperal fever. A rabid animal was reported from rural Hongkong. There were 69 deaths from tuberculosis. Yesterday's return shows two further cases of typhoid and one of small-pox.

## "Nothing To Do With Free State"

Belfast, July 12. Northern Ireland to-day celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne and 40,000 Orangemen paraded in Belfast before the Mayor of the City. In an address to the marchers, the Mayor declared: "We have our own constitution and our own Parliament. We have nothing to do with the Irish Free State."—*Reuter Bulletin Service*.

### This Morning's Mail Bag

## BUILDING COSTS IN HONGKONG: NEED OF INVESTIGATION

Sir,—I was particularly interested in your leading article of three days ago on the cost of building in the Colony. Your article suggests to me that three aspects at least need investigation, viz., costs as compared with other places, methods of contracting, and "rings" of contractors. Regarding comparative costs: The difference in costs between Great Britain and Hongkong are very pronounced. It is quite impossible to give exact comparisons. A certain class of building used for similar purposes in the two countries costs about one shilling per cubic foot in England and about five pence in Hongkong, but it must be remembered that the cubical content of the building here is about one-third greater, owing to verandahs and greater storey heights (hence the impossibility of exact comparison).

It is obvious, however, that in comparison with Great Britain costs here are about one-half. It would take too long in this letter to analyse the reasons, beyond saying that it is accounted for by lower cost of labour required to build (per cent. of building), lower cost of locally produced materials, and lower overhead charges (absence of unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, lower rents, etc.). The difference in labour cost is very big. To some extent these savings are offset by the higher cost of imported materials, but strangely this is not as much as might be thought, due to special selling arrangements and price agreements. (This point arose in Malaya over Government purchases through the Crown Agents).

In Singapore, it used to be generally accepted that S.S. \$12,000 (exclusive of cost of land) was the minimum required to build a 2 bedroom, 2 bathroom, 3 reception room, servants quarters and garage type of house for European occupation. The employment of a building economist (i.e. a chartered quantity surveyor) makes a big difference. Last year a firm with which I am acquainted was entrusted with a small legacy where-with to build a house of the above accommodation, and only \$8,300, including modern sanitation and architects fees was expended, and the result is generally admired. I have definite proof that costs in Hongkong are lower than Singapore by at least 20 per cent.

Regarding methods of contracting, the Far East has always lagged behind Great Britain, a point not common to all Colonies, Kenya being a noted exception. In Hongkong, the P.W.D. has given a fairly good lead by being reasonably up-to-date (more than Singapore) but that lead is not followed by private interests. The War Department, save for a few lapses, are also using fairly up-to-date methods.

In my humble opinion, there is still room for improvement all round. The lump sum contract based on drawings and specification only, has for a good many years been almost obsolete in Great Britain for work over £500 in value, whereas the contract based on a bill of quantities has been in almost universal use, but here the former is still used in the vast majority of contracts. The former is unscientific and denies analysis; it is usually inequitable to the contractor and indefinite in the obligations it imposes, with the result that tenders are higher, competition is stifled, and the system, the merchant's fear of bad debts is reduced. This fear usually entails a risk allowance added to the price.

A few years ago, there was a powerful "ring" of Chinese contractors in Singapore whose methods were quite ingenious. I can definitely say that the introduction of the quantities system defeated them. The "ring" consisted of brokers, i.e., not competent builders, with a few competent builders wholly in their pocket. The brokers were incapable of pricing the bill of quantities and, due to their ignorance, were frightened by it, and it was found that they confined their activities to contracts where there were no bills of quantities.

A very great deal can be saved by careful choice of materials and a carefully prepared specification. It is undoubtedly a fact that where there are no quantities most of that care is wasted since tenders do not reflect the savings which have been made in careful specifying, but the full value is sure to be obtained if the quantities system is used.

The conservative retention of old ideas and systems in the face of the evolution that has taken place in Great Britain is detrimental to the Colony. Some people here appear to be under the impression that they know better than the leaders of the industry and the learned institutions of the professions allied to it. It is a big mistake.

It is also a mistake to underestimate the intelligence of the competent Chinese contractors, who should be led on to the better methods rather than "played down" to. In Great Britain, building is regarded as an important industry, while in the Far East it seems to be regarded as a necessary but unfortunate nuisance. I grant that it will always be a nuisance unless it is scientifically operated.

Until the present, the evolution of the quantities method has been hampered by lack of trained quantity surveyors. At present there are about a dozen (exclusive of their clerks) in the P.W.D. and Fighting Services. Hongkong at present therefore is well covered by the quantity surveying profession to bring its methods up-to-date.

X. Y. Z.

**An Explanation Of Sinus**

Sir,—In your issue of last Saturday you included an item headed "Devils Fight Me", which purported to describe how a woman committed suicide because she was suffering from the disease known as Sinus. I should like to explain that dreaded affliction. The correct word is Sinusitis. In our heads we have a number of bone cavities known either as Sinuses or Antrums. The two most susceptible are in the frontal bone just above the eyes and at the top of the nose. In general the two or more users either as ventilators to cool the blood stream in the head or (and both) as semi-excretory channels. One can easily understand that if the blood is giving up a large number of dead molecules and other foreign bodies that the sinuses or antrum is going to become filled up, thereby causing pressure and consequent inflammation of the bone. If this state is neglected it will necessitate an operation; sometimes it entails three or four operations and often permanent ill-health.

This disease can be cured effectively and often permanently providing the patient continues a steady life. One should always consult a doctor at the slightest sign of head pains near the eyes. Primary object of this letter, however, was to point out that your report left the impression that sinus was a disease. The foregoing should satisfy that sinus itself is a normal part of the anatomy, and that the affliction which the unfortunate woman suffered was a disease of the sinuses.

Fellow sufferers who read the report will doubtless agree with me that the young woman in "Devils Fight Me" unhappily took the wrong turning.

RICHARD C. B. HOLTON.

**Se-me-tri or Se-me-te-ri?**

Sir,—Your "Is Your English Correct" published in Saturday's Picture Supplement is very interesting, especially the comments under the sub-heading "rabies", which observe that the word does not rhyme with "rabies", and that it should be pronounced as a three-syllable word.

Would you be good enough to inform your readers about the word "cemetery"? Strictly speaking, I believe, the final syllable should rhyme with "very". It should be pronounced as a four-syllable word as, I think, is indicated by the English Oxford Dictionary: am I correct?

I shall appreciate this courtesy and the public will be interested, I am certain.

J. W. MAYHEW.

Editor's Note:—Reader Mayhew is correct. In addition to the O. E. Dictionary, the 20th Century volume of the Standard Dictionary points out that in its pure pronunciation "cemetery" is pronounced se-me-te-ri, though colloquially it has come to be pronounced as se-mi-te-ri. It should be noted that strictly pronounced all of the "E's" have the same value and are pronounced as in "red". Thus se-me-te-ri is incorrect.]

**DAY BY DAY NEWS IN BRIEF**

ROD THE AVERAGE MAN OF HIS LIFE-LIQUOR AND YOU ROD HIM OF HIS HAPPINESS AT THE SAME TIME.—*Ibsen*.

The French Consulate in Hongkong will be closed to the general public to-morrow (Wednesday), being the French National Day.

Dr. Chadwick T. Kew, of Shanghai, brother of the well-known local land and share-broker, Dr. Fred Kew, will be returning to the Northern Port to-morrow by the s.s. Kwongchow after spending a short holiday here.

## Striving To Put Stop To Intervention

Britain Pursues Delicate Task

London, July 12. In the course of a long statement on non-intervention discussions carried out last week, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, declared today that while conscious of the difficulty of their task in accepting the mandate to seek an agreement on non-intervention, British statesmen considered it their duty to make the attempt.

They recognised, too, that realisation of their aims must depend largely upon an increased measure of international co-operation. The Government is fully aware of the urgency of the problem and is at present actively engaged on the necessary work. It is the Government's intention, said Mr. Eden, to make a report to the Non-Intervention Committee this week.—*Reuter*.

**COMMONS QUESTIONS**

London, July 12. Friday next has been fixed as the date for the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee, at which the British Government will report on the mandate entrusted to it of finding a solution to the present deadlock over the Spanish sea observation scheme.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, when questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, said the Government were conscious of the difficulty of their task and were fully aware of the urgency of the problem, which they will suspend discharge as rapidly and efficiently as possible. They were at present actively engaged in necessary work in connection with their report.

Referring to the announcement by the French Government that as from to-morrow they will suspend the facilities now afforded to foreign observers on the Franco-Spanish frontier unless control on the Portuguese frontier has been previously re-established, Mr. Eden said that observers would be allowed to remain at their posts and that meanwhile the French decrees still remain in force.

When supplementary questions addressed to him regarding the nature of the British proposals to be put before Friday's meeting, Mr. Eden declined to give further information.

In answer to other questions relating to the Spanish war, Mr. Eden said he was fully alive to the importance of getting non-Spanish volunteers out of Spain and of establishing air control and naval control, to be administered impartially. It was the desire of the British Government, he stated, in reply to a further question, that the Consul should return to Bilbao as soon as possible, and the official had already proceeded to that city in order to take possession of the consular offices and archives. With reference to the Bilbao mines, Mr. Eden stated that no negotiations had so far as he was aware, been started between General Franco and representatives of the British interests concerned.—*British Wireless*.

## CARDINALS RECOVER

Giants Beaten By Philadelphia

New York, July 12. Philadelphia whipped the New York Giants in the National League to-day, six to three, thus cutting down the average of the League's second ranking team of the moment.

Brooklyn's game with Boston was postponed on account of rain.

St. Louis made good yesterday's serious double-header loss to Pittsburgh by cutting down the Pirates attacks, hitting 11 and scoring six. Pirates hit 11 also, but could only score five.

The Chicago-Cincinnati game was also cancelled, but the Cubs are still well out ahead in the League table.

The only two fixtures in the American League, Cleveland against Chicago, Philadelphia against New York, were both postponed because of rain.—*Reuter*.

## "Japan Wants Peace"

Says Japanese Consul In Canton

Mr. Toyochi Nakamura, Consul-General for Japan at Canton, interviewed by a Daily Sun representative in connection with the events in North China expressed great concern over the happenings there.

"Last Saturday", he said, "things appeared to take a brighter outlook. The withdrawal of the two armies, Chinese and Japanese, near Wangping was completed and between them were stationed the Foo-An-Tai Peace Preservation Corps—and everything looked calm. The terms for withdrawal were accepted by both parties."

"The Cabinet and the people in Japan do not at all desire to agitate the situation," said Mr. Nakamura. "They will be pleased to treat the whole as a local incident and settle accordingly. But the moves of the 30th Army may be ominous."

"Japanese leaders have no desire to create a crisis with China. We want peace, but if our hands are forced by the Chinese Army at the front, we may perhaps have to act," said Mr. Nakamura.

## RADIO BROADCAST

Rotary Club Speech From The Hongkong Hotel SONGS FROM THE STUDIO

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on wavelengths of 355 metres (845 kc/s.), 31.49 metres (9.52 mc/s.).

4-7 p.m. Chinese Programme.  
7 p.m. Dance Music.  
7 p.m.—Jolly Wog; Fox-Trot—Birmingham breakdown; Waltz—Three minutes of heaven; Fox-Trot—Ring dem bells; Fox-Trot—My first thrill; Fox-Trot—May all your troubles be little ones; Fox-Trot—Turn your face to the sun; Fox-Trot—Red sails in the sunset; Waltz—When you're only seventeen; Tango—Serenade by the sea.

7.30 p.m. Closing local Stock Quotations and Hongkong Exchange Market Report.

7.35 p.m. Irish Music.  
Orchestral—Savoy Irish Medley (arr. Somers). New Mayfair Orchestra—Instrumental—Rakes of Chancery—Jig, Mason's Apron—Reel of the Lancers (arr. Somers). Frank Murphy (Accordian); Song—She is far from the land (Lambert). John McCormack (Tenor); Violin Solo—Londonderry Air (arr. Kreisler). Fritz Kreisler; Air (arr. Kreisler). Fritz Kreisler; Song—Sweetly she sleeps, my Alice fair; Jeanie, with the light brown hair (Foster). John McCormack (Tenor).

8 p.m. Big Ben. Variety: Music-Hall artists compared by Cecil Johnson and supported by Van Straten and his Band.  
8.30 p.m. "Viktorin and Her Hussars"—Vocal Gems (Abraham), by the Light Opera Company.  
8.30 p.m. Military Band Music.

The Voice of the Bells (Lullaby, arr. Miller); Tarantelle de Concert (Greenwood, arr. Godfrey). Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards; Marche Hierolique de Staudy (Mussel, arr. Godfrey); The Soloist's delight (Godfrey). Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards; Wee MacGregor Patrol (Amers); Policeman's Holiday (Ewing). Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards.

9 p.m. From the Studio.  
Crista Womack (Vocal) and Doreen McFarlan.  
Song—Why wasn't I told? Bye bye Blackbird; Piano Solo—Swing high, swing low; My Kingdom for a kiss; Supposin'; Song—Music in May; A thousand dreams of you.  
9.20 p.m. Violin Solo by Heifetz. Concert, Op. 1, No. 24 (Paganini, arr. Auer).

9.30 p.m. London—News and Announcements.  
9.55 p.m. The London Palladium Orchestra.  
Lightening Song (Alford); In the moonlight (Keeleby); Dawn; Sunset (Mafy).

10.14 p.m. Dance Music and Variety.  
Fox-Trots—Saving my time to spend on you; Crazy with love... Ambrose and his Orchestra; Tango—Veni Pebeeta... Dajos Bela and his Dance Orchestra; Choral—Ten Green Bottles; John Peel and his Orchestra; Vocal—Rose Marie; Lover, come back to me... Charles Kullman (Tenor); Waltz—Lovely Lady; Fox-Trot—Alone at a table for two... The B. C. Dance Orchestra; Fox-Trots—Accent on Youth; Car of dreams... Jack Hylton and his Orchestra.

11 p.m. Close Down.

## Thefts From Europeans

One Man Receives Gaol Term

Two cases of larceny from European residences were dealt with by Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The Rev. D. B. Child, of No. 15 Ventris Road, was the complainant in the case in which Mok Wah, 28, unemployed, was found over in \$25 for larceny of a pair of cotton trousers.

Inspector Baker, prosecuting, said the trousers were hanging out to be dried at the back of the house and defendant took them off the line.

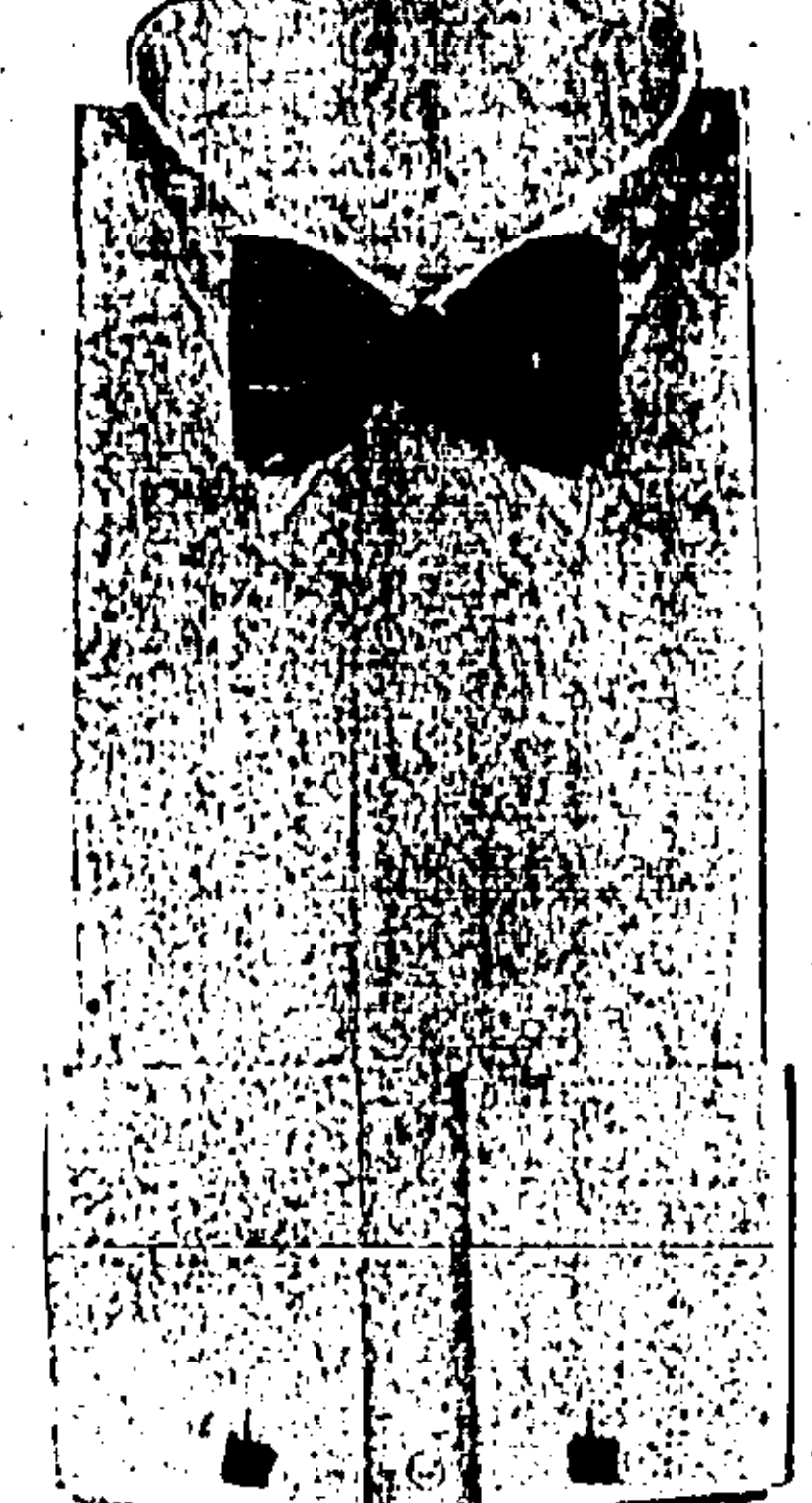
In another case Hi Sau, 29, unemployed, was charged with (a) larceny of two safety razors and one safety razor case from No. 234 Wanchai Road, and (b) with being found in enclosed premises, namely, the back-yard of No. 236 Wanchai Road.

Inspector Baker said that No. 234 was the residence of Sanitary Inspector Stevens, and defendant got into the house at 4 a.m., and stole the articles. Regarding the second charge, the man had gone into No. 236 in an attempt to escape.

Defendant, who had a previous conviction, pleaded that he had stolen this time because he wanted money to go back to the country where his mother was ill.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed on the two charges.

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# RECREIO WITHDRAWS FROM LOCAL LEAGUE SOCCER



This picture shows the South China A.A. team which won the championship of the volleyball league this season. (Photo: Mee Cheung).

## At What Age Is A Boxer Finished?

Probably one of the most talked about events in boxing circles is a "comeback" for one who has never failed to find someone with opposite views who will be glad to sit down and argue about whether such a thing is not possible.

They will tell you that if "greats" like Jim Jeffries who was badly whipped by Jack Johnson, Benny Leonard, who lost decisions to second rates, the murderous Jack Dempsey, who had nothing but his old will to win, couldn't come back, there is no chance for anyone.

The question is WHY didn't or why couldn't they come back? Benny Leonard, one of the greatest of all lightweight champions of the world, a man who was never knocked out to the time he retired, and who easily defeated the best of them, had a long lay-off, but Benny Leonard had fought for years and years and was out of the ring for a long time. He was over 30.

Jack Johnson had Jim Jeffries, not by any means the old Jeffries but still a good man, because the ex-world champion was an old man as far as ringmen go, well over thirty and now. He had many years of inactivity and was 35.

Jack Dempsey was said by experts to be on the downward trail at the time of his first fight with Gene Tunney. Maybe he was but in the second fight in Chicago he showed that his old legs were slowing up and the steam was fading from his wallop. About two years ago when he tried a comeback, more undoubtedly for financial reasons than with serious intent, he beat some palookas like King Levinski in four round exhibitions but showed absolutely nothing of the ability that made him famous. Because Father Time had crept up on him and youth must be served, he was around 34.

But at what age is a fighter through? After 30? That's the consensus of all fight experts. What about the tender age of 20? Would you consider a fighter through at that age? Maybe some would but at least he's entitled to a "break".

## FIRST CLASS CRICKET—AVERAGES

### GOVER HAD 70 WICKETS TO HIS CREDIT ON JUNE 21

On June 21, Walter Hammond the Gloucestershire and Test all-rounder still led in the first class cricket batting averages with an average of 75.78 for 19 completed innings. Gover, Surrey fast bowler had jumped up to second place in the bowling with 70 wickets at an average of 15.51 per wicket, as compared with C. H. Pope's 44 wickets for 15.04.

Here are the leading averages on June 21, and the chief individual performances for the week preceding that date, as reported by the London Morning Post.

#### BATTING

(Qualification, 10 innings; average, 35.)

Inns.	O.	R.	M.	Ave.
Hammond, W. R.	11	1440	217	75.78
H. C. M. Kington	11	440	94	64.74
C. S. Dempster	14	1802	127	59.27
M. R. Barton	11	622	102	52.18
Parks, J. H.	23	1338	159	59.04
Paynter	23	1250	200	55.51
Hutton	18	1201	181	55.51
Ames	14	642	201	55.50
Gibbons	18	1017	185	55.52
Berry, L. G. (Leic.)	18	1017	185	55.52
Cook	24	871	141	48.22
Gregory	10	430	154	44.11
Barling	10	712	40	44.11
Sandham	17	700	237	43.75
Jodon	22	472	114	42.24
Staples, A.	14	380	115	42.24
Langridge, Jas.	24	385	100	42.14
Arnold	10	712	40	42.14
Kreton	10	628	104	41.88
Davies, D.	10	675	115	41.25
Harris	17	675	115	41.25
H. E. Wyatt	19	707	102	40.36
J. H. Pawle	11	397	115	39.70
Mitchell (Yorks)	17	1029	88	39.70
Smith, J. (Middlex.)	13	428	109	39.06
Edwards	10	102	40	39.06
Langridge, John	24	600	175	37.50
Cox, G. (Sussex)	23	785	181	37.50
Armstrong (Leic.)	20	600	110	37.50
Leyland	17	628	104	36.78
Deery	10	602	152	36.41
Dyson	20	608	126	35.15

#### BOWLING

(Qualification 25 wickets; average 21.)

O.	M.	R.	Ave.
Pope, G. H.	28	59	15.04
Gover	40	74	15.51
Copson	27	58	15.79
Smith, J. (Middlex.)	47	124	15.79
Edwards	40	121	15.80
Verity	40	173	16.00
Martin	30	70	16.33
R. F. H. Dewell	21	40	16.62
Phillips	21	40	16.62
Andrews	20	37	16.75
Langridge, Jas.	40	109	17.01
Mitchell (Derby)	23	51	17.15
Shin	24	72	18.20
Nichols	21	64	18.53
Smith, P. (Essex)	30	40	18.53

#### D. C. Rought

Inns.	O.	R.	M.	Ave.
Rought	24	63	618	33.72
Snodgrass	17	113	330	44.19
Boyes	17	350	81	43.44
Hammond, W. R.	20	203	43	45.70
R. W. Roberts	13	242	50	48.43
Robinson	22	223	60	50.75

#### NEW ZEALAND AVERAGES

(Qualification, 10 innings; average, 35.)

Inns.	O.	R.	M.	Ave.
D. A. H. Moloney	10	2	476	34.00
M. P. Donnelly	12	1	320	31.81
G. L. Weir	13	1	317	24.38
J. L. Kerr	14	0	355	25.35
E. W. Tindill	12	2	344	28.66
H. G. Vivian	15	2	303	23.30
T. C. Lowry	10	0	115	49.20
W. N. Carson	10	1	340	22.68
M. L. Page	15	2	272	21.52
M. L. Gallahan	7	2	92	19.00
N. J. Robertson	12	4	111	22.75
J. A. Dunning	11	3	87	16.07
J. H. Lamson	0	0	88	0.77
J. Cowie	10	2	51	6.62

#### BOWLING

(Qualification 25 wickets; average 21.)

79	14	E. O. Allen, M. R. Barton, A. J. Holmes, A. Mitchell, R. Moore, M. J. Turnbull.
80		
81	13	H. E. Hammond, W. R. Hammond, H. Hazell, J. Langridge, R. T. D. Perks, A. Sellers.
82		
83	12	R. Pollard, E. P. Robinson, "Sub," C. Turner.
84		
85	11	W. H. Ashdown, D. Compton, A. H. Dixon, R. W. V. Robinson.
86		

#### FIELDING FIGURES

(to June 19, inclusive)

No. of Catches	Name
10	G. S. Boyes
10	John Langridge
10	F. E. Woolley, N. W. D. Yardley
14	B. O. Allen, M. R. Barton, A. J. Holmes, A. Mitchell, R. H. Moore, M. J. Turnbull
13	H. E. Hammond, W. R. Hammond, H. Hazell, J. Langridge, R. T. D. Parks, A. D. Sellers
12	R. Pollard, E. P. Robinson, "Sub," C. Turner
11	W. H. Ashdown, D. Compton, A. H. Dyson, R. W. V. Robins, R. Taylor, T. S. Worthington
10	J. Arnold, J. Crapp, T. W. Goddard, E. Hendren, S. H. Martin, T. B. Mitchell, E. J. Stephens
9	A. E. Alderman, W. L. Budd, W. J. Edrich, H. Larwood, J. Parks, A. W. Roberts (N.Z.), C. Smart
8	R. T. Bryan, G. Geary, H. H. Gibbons, T. N. Pearce, F. M. Sibbles, P. Smith, H. Sutcliffe, A. W. Wellard

#### WICKET-KEEPERS

Stpd. Ct.	Total
W. F. Price	8 28 30
W. Cornford	7 20 27
E. W. Brooks	1 25 26
H. Elliott	5 21 26
W. H. V. Levett	15 11 26
N. McCorkell	8 10 25
J. S. Bullock	9 10 22
W. T. Luckes	3 10 22
C. R. Maxwell	4 17 21
G. Duckworth	4 16 20
R. E. Whetherly	5 14 19
T. L. Brierly	7 11 18
J. Buckingham	7 10 17
A. Wood	2 14 16
E. G. Ames	1 15 16
P. Corral	8 0 14
P. A. Gibb	4 10 14
T. H. Wade	4 10 14
V. Hopkins	5 8 13
E. W. Tindill	7 0 13
K. C. James	1 11 12
5 WICKETS IN AN INNINGS	

#### No. of Times

8	T. W. Goddard
6	A. R. Gover, H. Verity
5	T. B. Mitchell, P. Smith
4	T. W. Herman, E. Hollis, E. Jones, J. Langridge, S. H. Martin, W. Phillips, P. A. Gibb, H. A. Smith, A. W. Wellard
3	W. H. Andrews, G. S. Boyes, J. C. Clay, J. A. Dunning (N.Z.), H. E. Hammond, G. Hill, R. Pollard, J. M. Sims

(Continued on Page 9.)

## K.C.C. CONCEDE POINTS

### Inconsistent Play Is The Cause

Playing a much steadier type of tennis, United Services Recreation Club yesterday beat K.C.C. (1) in the first of their two mixed doubles tennis league matches by six sets to three. The result was important and reflected considerable credit on the winners, who were playing on the K.C.C. courts.

Kowloon Cricket Club could not recover from a disastrous start which saw them lose the first three sets. What is more the Gray-Mackenzie combination failed to settle down in the subsequent play, their loss of three sets being a severe blow to K.C.C. expectations.

E. F. Fincher and Mrs. Burnett, recovering from a weak start, gave a first-rate display in the following two sets, beating both Goldman and Mrs. Rice-Evans and Capt. Locke and Miss Tyler.

They had a splendid duel with Goldman and Mrs. Rice-Evans. After leading 4-1, they were caught at four, all this game going to the U.S.R.C. couple after 15 deuce points had been played. However, Fincher held his service and then the home pair broke through Goldman's delivery after twice holding set point.

Mrs. Sweeney, playing her first match of the season, partnered E. C. Fincher, and played well in the first set, but could not sustain the effort. However, in view of the importance of the occasion, Mrs. Sweeney played creditably, and if the luck had been with them, she and Fincher would have won the first set.

Gray and Miss Mackenzie were at sixes and sevens, Miss Mackenzie making numerous errors off the ground and Gray being shaky in the forecourt and on service. Though they led 2-1 against Goldman and Mrs. Rice-Evans, they did not look like winning a set. Both played well below form.

A. L. Sullivan and Mrs. Ashton were in excellent fettle and were easily the outstanding visiting pair. Sullivan made few mistakes, serving with fine consistency, and Mrs. Ashton supported well with strong drives and some well timed lobs.

Miss Tyler again showed that she is a player well endowed with all kinds of strokes and with Captain Locke getting in some neat net work and playing with consistency, the pair easily won two of their three sets.

Goldman and Mrs. Rice-Evans were not entirely at their best, though they were value for two sets. Goldman indulged in some characteristic forecourt play, though he did not attack quite so forcefully as usual. Mrs. Rice-Evans was very steady from the baseline, but tentative at the net.

E. C. Fincher and Mrs. Sweeney (K.C.C.) lost to L. Goldman and Mrs. Rice-Evans 4-6; beat A. L. Sullivan and Mrs. Ashton 6-4; lost to Capt. Locke and Miss Tyler 3-6.

S. A. Gray and Miss Mackenzie lost to Goldman and Mrs. Rice-Evans 3-6; lost to Sullivan and Mrs. Ashton 2-6; lost to Capt. Locke and Miss Tyler 1-6.

E. F. Fincher and Mrs. Burnett beat Goldman and Mrs. Rice-Evans 6-4; beat to Sullivan and Mrs. Ashton 1-6; beat Capt. Locke and Miss Tyler 1-3.

U.S.R.C. 3 3 0 0 21 6 6  
K.C.C. (1) 3 2 0 1 19 0 4  
C.R.C. 1 0 0 1 2 7 0  
K.C.C. (2) 3 0 0 3 3 24 0

U.S.R.C. 3 3 0 0 21 6 6  
K.C.C. (1) 3 2 0 1 19 0 4  
C.R.C. 1 0 0 1 2 7 0  
K.C.C. (2) 3 0 0 3 3 24 0

U.S.R.C. 3 3 0 0 21 6 6  
K.C.C. (1) 3 2 0 1 19 0 4  
C.R.C. 1 0 0 1 2 7 0  
K.C.C. (2) 3 0 0 3 3 24 0

U.S.R.C. 3 3 0 0 21 6 6  
K.C.C. (1) 3 2 0 1 19 0 4  
C.R.C. 1 0 0 1 2 7 0  
K.C.C. (2) 3 0 0 3 3 24 0

## Hardcourt Tennis Championships

It is now learned in connection with the proposed hardcourt tennis championships which the U.S.R.C. intends to organise, that the events will be men's singles and men's doubles, and not mixed doubles as suggested in our report yesterday.

## NEW WOODEN HEADS FOR GOLF CLUBS

### FINE INNOVATION

(By Charles Buchan)

The advance in the quality of golf clubs never ceases. Recently, I tried out some new wooden clubs which appear to have solved the problem of obtaining a wooden head of the desired quality, resilience and life, the subject of many experiments during the last few years.

The heads are made of specially compressed beech wood, requiring neither lead nor any weight to distribute the balance. As one of the chief drawbacks in club making is the weighting with lead and the plating at the bottom, one difficulty has been overcome. For years this wood, named "Lignostone," has been used with excellent results in making shuttles for looms.

### FEEL AND BALANCE

From the moment I handled the clubs I was impressed by the feel and the balance. The head lifted beautifully and, although the club had a whippy shaft—one I am not accustomed to—I drove the ball further than with my own driver. More pleasing still was the sharp crack of the ball on the club and the rapidly with which the ball left the club head. In my opinion the new club is a definite advance on the old.

As the wood is so hard there is no danger of the club-head breaking or cracking. Nor is there any danger of damage from weather conditions. I understand that the new wood is impervious to climatic changes and will last years without changing its character.

The wood is the invention of a Dutch golfer and has already been used by several of our prominent players, including Michael Bingham, the Sunningdale professional. Bingham swears the heads have added at least 20 yards to his wooden club shots and he is one of the longest hitters in the game. Walter Hagen, the non-playing captain of America's Ryder Cup team, has also tried out the clubs and expressed his delight with them.

Though the clubs are not yet on the market, it is expected they will be available to the public within a month. I am certain they will have a ready sale, as most golfers are looking for a club which feels the same to them in all weathers, winter and summer. I have already placed an order for a set.

If Ellsworth Vines, the American tennis star, had not decided upon his present career he might have become one of the best golfers in his country. He has a lovely upright swing, and hits the ball tremendous distances, as hard as he hits the tennis ball when serving an ace.

Vines has been playing a little golf during his short stay in England. At

## GOSANO, BELTRAO GIVING UP GAME

### Football Is Too Costly

(By "Veritas")

Club de Recreio, for years one of the foremost clubs in the Hongkong Football League has decided not to enter the league this coming season.

Decision has been reached after long and careful deliberation. It is influenced by several factors, among them being that neither A. V. Gosano nor Beltrao intend to play next winter; that the game is too costly to the club; that so many players have been lost to other clubs that the Recreio do not consider it worth while signing on new players. In addition the committee cannot obtain an undertaking from the players that they are prepared to turn out every week.

Then too Recreio have long felt that much of the pleasure of league football has been lost through the crowd demonstrations which are a feature of matches at King's Park, when unruly Chinese elements surround the ground and make themselves objectionable. Last year the Recreio teams were the victims of more than one incident of stone-throwing by spectators, and they feel that playing football under such conditions is not worth the candle.

However the club will maintain its registration with the Hongkong Football Association and will apply to participate in the Shield competitions.

### SIX INTERPORTERS

This severing of a link between football in Hongkong and the local Portuguese community recalls that the Club de Recreio has produced some of the finest players the Colony has known. One instinctively thinks of men such as A. V. Gosano, easily the most adaptive player in local soccer, who has figured conspicuously in attack, the half back line and defence. He has played interport football both as centre-forward and full back.

Recreio produced five other interporters, B. Gosano, a right winger, Beltrao, centre-half, E. M. Xavier, L. A. Rocha and A. M. Brown.

The club has had its successes in Hongkong football competitions. In the 1926-27 season the first division championship was won and in 1924-25 the club carried off the second division title. Recreio has never succeeded in lifting either the Junior or Senior Shield, but the club has always contributed the greater percentage of players to represent Portugal in the International Charity Cup, which trophy Portugal has won twice—firstly in 1920 and then again in 1932.

present he has a handicap of eight, but if he were to give his time seriously to the game he would soon become a scratch player.

## S. A. Rugby Beaten In Australia

Sydney, June 20.  
The South African Rugby team was surprisingly beaten by 17 points to 6 in their match with New South Wales here to-day.

New South Wales scored five tries, one of which was converted, to one try and a penalty goal. The field was waterlogged through continuous rain, and the Australians won through the grand work of their backs, who were infinitely better than the South Africans.

## COTTON IS TWO UP AGAINST SHUTE

### FASCINATING GOLF DUEL

Walton Heath, July 12.  
Henry Cotton, British open golf champion, finished two up over the first 36 holes of a 72 holes match against Densmore Shute the American golfing star here to-day.

The contest is styled the "World's Golf Championship" and is sponsored by the *News Of The World* which is offering a handsome prize. The match is over 72 holes and final 36 to be played to-morrow.

James Braid is refereeing the match on which there is some very heavy wagering. Cotton started an 8 to 11 favourite and did much to justify such confidence by taking an important lead during to-day's play.

Three thousand people were present over the course during the afternoon and saw Cotton in fine form with his wooden clubs. On the other hand, Shute's driving broke down at the 36th hole and he had not held a ten yard putt.

Cotton went round in 35 and 34 (69) and Shute needed 34 and 37 (71).

The American became two up at the 23rd and held the advantage until the 29th when he lost a hole. Cotton then proceeded to win the 32nd to square and the 33rd and 34th to lead for the first time. He held on to his advantage until the 36th, and all but secured a lead of three.—Reuter.

## South China Beat Penang Second Time

### LEE WAI-TONG SCORES TWICE

Penang, July 12.  
South China Athletic Association's touring football team continued its triumphs to-day, winning their second match here by four goals to nil. Their opponents were the Penang XI.

Lee Wai-tong was in scoring mood and collected two goals, the other two being credited to Lai Shui-wing. The Hongkong team will now proceed to Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur.—Da-Dao.

ALSO

IT'S CLEAR & IT'S GOOD

SOLE AGENTS:  
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## County Cricket Hampshire Warwick And Derby Win With Ease



JAVANESE PRINCE  
OPIUM CASELEGAL ARGUMENT  
IN COURT

Legal arguments were put forward by both the prosecution and defence at the continuation of the case against Charles David Evans, 37, carpenter of the motor vessel Javanese Prince, and Wong Yau, 61, described as a boarding-house runner, before Mr. K. Keen at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Defendants are charged with doing an act preparatory to the exportation of opium, and with possession of 1,000 taels of prepared opium on board the Javanese Prince on June 17.

Mr. W. M. Thomson, Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, while Mr. W. A. Mackinlay, of Deacons, and Mr. J. T. Prior, of Wilkinson and Grist, were for Evans and Wong respectively.

Replying to Mr. Prior's submissions at the last hearing that Yassin bin Dollah, the ship's bosun, was in fact an accomplice of defendants, Mr. Thomson held that no evidence had been put forward to show that Dollah was an accomplice. He was a disinterested party in the whole proceedings, and during the time the opium was taken on board the ship and at the time of its discovery, he was with his girl friend, and she had not been got rid of by him. The bosun, if he had been an accomplice, did not even attempt to run away when the opium was discovered, but remained in the Colony, and took a short trip to Canton.

Mr. Prior maintained that the bosun was an accomplice and was the moving spirit of the whole concern.

## CASE TO ANSWER

His worship held that Wong had a case to answer on both charges, and Mr. Prior said he would appeal against the decision on both charges.

Mr. Mackinlay also put forward arguments against there being two charges on one front sheet. He contended that his Worship should strike out one charge, or, after hearing the evidence of the prosecution, call upon them to elect on which charge they wished to proceed. Counsel submitted that certain documents found in the possession of his client should be admissible in evidence, as they were favourable towards him.

His Worship said he did not propose to alter the procedure of the Court in regard to the charges, and informed Mr. Mackinlay that the defence could put forward the documents on their own behalf.

Mr. Prior then raised the question of bail in regard to Wong. He was prepared to put up bail of \$10,000 in cash and \$10,000 in bonds. Counsel pointed out the fact that his client looked twenty years older than when he first appeared in Court. (Wong is on bail of \$20,000 in cash.)

Mr. Thomson said the fine, if defendant was convicted, could be \$5,000 together with a year's imprisonment. He did not think it was unjust to insist on the bail that had been fixed. They had argued over matter three times already.

## HOTEL AS BOND

Mr. Prior replied that defendant's brother, Wong Kwai-ching, owned the Hotel Asia, which was worth \$450,000, and was mortgaged for \$250,000. The furniture and fittings it contained was worth another \$200,000. He was willing to put the hotel as a bond.

Mr. Thomson said he could not assess the worth of the Hotel Asia, though he knew it to be a large property. He had consulted the law officers of the Crown, but they were not agreeable that the bond should be accepted. Defendant had committed an offence, and for that he had to pay.

His Worship said he would see defendant's brother in chambers, and meanwhile remanded defendants formally for one week, with bail as before. The next hearing will be on Wednesday, July 21, at 2.15 p.m.

## Traffic Cases

Europeans Among  
Offenders

Mrs. L. C. Payne was fined \$10 by Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning when she pleaded guilty to having driven her car, No. 3104, in the closed part of Kennedy Road on June 30, without a permit.

Traffic-Sergeant Bethell said defendant drove right through from the wash-houses to the magazine. She had a clear record.

Mr. S. E. W. Pearce appeared when the summons against his wife of parking car No. 434 in Chater Road on June 29, in excess of the time limit, was called. He stated that the car had actually been left there by him at 2.25 p.m. He had been delayed at the office and did not return to the car till 5.14.

## SPEEDSTER FINED

A fine of \$20 was inflicted on Leung Fook-kau, driver of private car No. 3700, for speeding in Hennessy Road on June 29.

Traffic-Sergeant McInnes said he was driving along Hennessy Road at 2.50 p.m., from west to east, following car No. 527. He was about to pass that car at O'Brien Road when defendant came along, driving from north to south, turned in front of the two cars and then crossed the road to a garage. He was forced to brake and the other car had to swerve. Defendant was travelling at about 27 miles per hour.

The plea that his master was in a hurry to get to a conference was advanced by Leung Fook-kau in answer to a summons of driving at 24 miles an hour in Hennessy Road at 2.10 p.m. on June 29. He was fined \$10.

POWERS MAY MOVE TO  
END WAR THREAT

(Continued from Page 1.)

vention of War, commenting on the fact that Britain and United States might confer with respect to the Sino-Japanese situation, remarked: "United States public opinion is a million miles away from the Sino-Japanese war. We hope Mr. Anthony Eden, Great Britain's Foreign Secretary, knows it."—United Press.

## QUO TAI-CHI SEES EDEN

London, July 12. Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador, to-day called at the Foreign Office to see Mr. Anthony Eden, presumably in connection with the threatening North China situation.—Reuter.

## ROME IS HOPEFUL

Rome, July 12. Official quarters take a hopeful view of the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the North China incident, as shown by the fact that no special measures have been ordered for the protection of Italian residents in the affected areas.—Reuter.

## RUMOUR OF PARLEYS

Washington, July 12. There are rumours abroad that British circles desire consultations with the United States over the North China affair, to be held under the framework of the Nine Power Pact or the implied obligations of the Kellogg-Brundage Pact.

After conferring with the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hiroshi Satto, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, announced he had been informed that Japan were making an effort to localise and minimise the China clashes.

Mr. Satto, afterwards, said he was not informed that Great Britain or any other Government was considering international consultations over the China situation. The United States is considering the possibility of invoking the Neutrality Law with respect to China and Japan if fighting becomes general. Mr. Hull says the situation does not warrant this step at the moment and action depends on developments.—United Press.

## U.S. GOLD FOR CHINA

Washington, July 12. The Treasury to-day announced that papers have been signed committing the Sino-American gold purchase agreement.—United Press.

## JAPAN BUYING GOLD

Tokyo, July 12. Aiming at strengthening her gold policy, the Finance Ministry has authorised the Bank of Japan to purchase gold bullion in the possession of gold merchants on the same basis as they would purchase newly mined metal. This rule will go into force on July 14.—United Press.

AMERICANS FIGHTING  
IN SPAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

bayoneted insurgents, taking several prisoners, two Englishmen among them.—United Press.

## LOYALIST STRATEGY

Madrid, July 12. The General Staff announced to-day its troops had severed the path of insurgent retreat over an area of ten square miles to the west of Madrid. This was revealed by the strategy of the Loyalists' offensive. They are attempting to reach the Estremadura road, and if they succeed will either isolate the insurgents' main bases and cut their communications or force them to retreat.—United Press.

## PLANES ARRIVE

Bayonne, July 12. A number of aircraft have arrived at Santander to assist in that city's defence. They have already been engaged, according to a Basque despatch, which states they attacked to-day the insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervera and the destroyer Velasco off Santander.

The warships were forced to return to Bilbao.

The planes also effectively intercepted Nationalist machines attempting reconnaissance flights over the city.—Reuter.

## BLOODLESS BATTLE

Valencia, July 12. A bloodless naval engagement was fought at daybreak to-day between three Government warships and an insurgent cruiser a short distance off the coast.

The Government craft were escorting a freighter when the insurgent cruiser steamed upon the scene. Shells dropped wide of the targets when the vessels opened fire, not one hit being registered. The cruiser steamed off again after a short exchange of fire.

Meanwhile, on land, severe fighting continues, and the insurgents claim 3,000 Government troops were killed on the northern sector of the Madrid front during the week-end fighting.—Reuter Bulletin Service.

## OFFICER'S CAR ROBBED

Charged with the theft of a sun-coat, a Panama hat, a bathing costume and towel from private car No. 4307, in Padder Road, on July 10, Chan Kok, aged 28, unemployed, was sentenced to two months' hard labour before Mr. K. Keen at the Central Magistracy this morning. Detective-Sergeant J. Bentley said that the property was owned by L. A. McKenzie of the Senforth Highlanders, and had been left in the motor car. None of the property was recovered, as defendant had sold the articles to various persons.

JAPANESE POUR  
INTO NORTHERN  
DANGER ZONES

(Continued from Page 1.)

by arrived at Swatow. Confirmation of this report is unavailable, but the Chinese authorities here have taken all necessary precautionary measures against possible incidents in view of the critical situation in North China. —Wah Kiu Yat Po.

## TROOP MOVEMENTS

Peiping, July 12. Although large numbers of the Japanese troops at Lokuchiao have been withdrawn to Fengtai, considerable Japanese forces still remain there.

It is rumoured that the Japanese wish to establish a garrison there. —Wah Kiu Yat Po.

## STOP AT TIENTSIN

Tientsin, July 12. A Japanese troop train, carrying about 700 Japanese troops of the Kwangtung Army, left Shanhaikwan early this morning. It passed Chingwangtiao at 2.30 a.m. It is understood that these troops are fully equipped.

The train only proceeded as far as Tientsin, where it remained at the East Station until this afternoon. —Wah Kiu Yat Po.

## PLANES CONCENTRATE

Tientsin, July 12. Seven more Japanese military planes arrived here this morning. There are now twenty Japanese military planes at the aerodrome outside the Japanese Barracks. —Wah Kiu Yat Po.

MUI-TSAI NOT  
REGISTEREDBUT BETTER OFF THAN  
WITH PARENTS

Taking into consideration the fact that the girl was better off with her mistress than with her parents, Mr. E. Himsforth imposed a light fine of \$30 on Kwan Yei-yim, 25-year-old married woman, when she was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with employing an unregistered mui-tsai.

Mr. H. W. Fraser, Inspector of Mui-Tsai, said the girl, Lai Lai-kuen, aged 17, was interrogated by a lady inspector from the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs in Nathan Road yesterday afternoon, and it was discovered that she was not registered. She was very well treated by the defendant, who gave her ample food and clothes, and she declared she would prefer to stay on with her rather than go back to her parents, who were poor.

OPIUM DIVAN  
RAIDEDPIPES AND LAMPS  
CONFISCATED

Charged with keeping an opium divan on the first floor of 294 Kilong Street, Wong Ngau, 43, was fined \$60, or one month's hard labour by Mr. E. Himsforth at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, and a number of opium pipes and lamps which had been seized were confiscated.

Nine men who had been arrested for smoking opium at the address failed to appear in Court and had their bail of \$1 each forfeited.

For the possession of 77 taels of raw opium, valued at \$104, Tsang Man-shum, aged 27, was fined \$600, or three months' hard labour. Revenue Officer P. J. O'Neill said the opium was found in a box in a cubicle on the ground floor of 212 Aplin Street yesterday.

U. S. COMMODITY  
PRICESLATEST CABLED  
QUOTATIONS

New York, July 12. The following quotations on the New York commodity exchange are issued by Reuter:

New York Cotton  
October ... 12.40/41 ... 12.37/37  
December ... 12.32/33 ... 12.28/28  
January ... 12.33/33 ... 12.28/28  
March ... 12.36/37 ... 12.33/33  
May ... 12.40/40 ... 12.37/37  
Spot ... 12.30 ... 12.27

New York Rubber  
July ... 10.00 ... 10.00  
September ... 10.21/22 ... 10.15/15  
December ... 10.33/36 ... 10.28/28  
January ... 10.39/40 ... 10.34/34  
March ... 10.50/54 ... 10.46/47  
May ... 10.60 ... 10.50

Sales for the day—1,970 tons.  
July ... 121 1/2 ... 120 1/2  
Sept. ... 122 3/4 ... 121 3/4  
Dec. ... 124 1/2 ... 123 1/2

Saturday's Sales: 44,361,000 bushels.

Chicago Corn  
July ... 128 1/4 ... 126 1/4  
Sept. ... 114 1/4 ... 112 1/4  
Dec. ... 84 3/4 ... 80 3/4

Winnipeg Wheat  
July ... 143 1/4 ... 144 1/4  
Oct. ... 137 1/4 ... 138 1/4  
Dec. ... 134 1/4 ... 134 1/4

## JAPANESE PAINTINGS

The display of Japanese paintings advertised to start to-day at the Japanese Club, is a very small one only a dozen or so works being on view.

Mr. Yoshikado Okunishi, an artist himself, is in charge and can point out the fine points in the pictures. They are typical Japanese studies very attractively done on silk and selling at very reasonable prices. Outstanding are a delicate mountain scene and a fishing pond.

SINO-JAPANESE FORCE  
CLASH NEAR PEIPING

(Continued from Page 1.)

when they discussed the North China situation.

Mr. Horluchi alleged that the Lokuchiao affair was the result of Nanking's anti-Japanese policy. In North China, and declared that Japan would reserve the right of presenting legitimate demands to the Chinese Government. He also demanded the Nanking Government immediately cease large-scale war preparations along the Ping-Han, Tsin-Ju, Lung-Hai and Ping-Sui Railways, which, he alleged, were highly provocative.

In repudiating the charges in equally strong terms, Mr. Yang said China sincerely loved peace but was not prepared to surrender the rights of self-defence within her own territory. He drew the attention of the Japanese Government to the fact that the fighting was in Chinese territory. —Hua Nan.

BREACH OF ARMISTICE  
Tientsin, July 13. Last night's fighting is admittedly a breach of the armistice by which both sides are pledged against further hostilities pending the outcome of negotiations between the Japanese military chiefs and General Sung Chieh-yuan at Tientsin.—Reuter.

FULL SOUTHERN  
SUPPORT  
Canton, July 13. Kwangsi and Kwangtung military authorities are watching the North China situation very closely. They are prepared for any eventualities. Interest particularly attaches to Kwangsi's attitude, which apparently fully supports Nanking.—Reuter.

NANKING ATTITUDE  
Nanking, July 13. Japanese authorities are insisting that the crisis in North China must be settled locally but the foreign office declares that it has informed the Japanese that no local Sino-Japanese agreement will be valid unless it is first approved by the Central Government.

This evoked a strong Japanese warning against interference with a regional settlement, concluded to meet specific local conditions.

The Nanking Government, moving swiftly, has promulgated a law enabling the requisition of foodstuffs, labour and military supplies throughout the country in time of war.—Reuter.

DEMANDS EQUALITY  
Tientsin, July 13. General Sung Chieh-yuan, Chairman of the Chahar-Hopei Political Council and concurrently Officer Commanding the 20th Army, who has been beset by official duties since his arrival here, was obliged to cancel his arrangement to interview the Press to-day. Instead, he issued a communique early this morning in which he clarified his attitude and his hopes for a settlement of the Lokuchiao incident.

The following is a free translation of the communique: "The sudden attack on Lokuchiao by Japanese soldiers was most unfortunate and if it cannot be localised, it will be difficult to find a peaceful solution. However, I am of opinion that the two great peoples of Eastern Asia—the Chinese and the Japanese—should not court disaster, but should, in their dealings with each other, devise a system which is fair and equal to both parties. Man has an innate duty towards the State. I am a lover of peace and a firm believer in the promotion of peace among mankind, and I will not make sacrifices detrimental to the interests of society. Nevertheless, I submit that equality enters for peace, and there can be no peace in inequality. It is my earnest hope that those by whose hands the fate of millions will be sealed, will think less of self-interest." —Da-Dao.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE  
EXPECTED  
(Continued from Page 1.)

and the movements of the Japanese troops, I am convinced that they are prepared to carry out an aggressive policy. At present there are no less than 20,000 Japanese soldiers concentrated in Fengtai, and large forces are now on their way from Manchuria. The Division is now ready to move from Japan, and the 10th Division is now standing by, in readiness for transportation.

"The Central Government is now watching the situation with the greatest keenness and precautions. Mr. Nishitaka, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy, called on me yesterday. He tried to gather some information regarding the movements of Chinese troops, and I made it clear to him that the Chinese Army was in no way provocative, but should the sovereignty of the nation be infringed we were sure to be ready to fight. Conditions are favourable for an effort in rushing reinforcements to Peiping and Tientsin, and it is obvious that the Japanese Government has no sincerity in what they say about localising the incident.

"Should the Japanese have a desire to make peace in the Far East they must stop their military preparations.

"The Japanese are now making true arrangements on the one hand and massing troops on the other. This cannot fail to lead one to think that they are only making time until they are favourable for an onslaught." —Da-Dao.

TROOPS AND PLANES  
Peiping, July 13. Foreign military sources state that 10,000 Japanese troops have already departed from Shanhaikwan bound southwards; whilst a hundred Japanese planes have been seen over Shanhaikwan.—United Press.

First-Class  
Cricket  
Averages

(Continued from Page 8.)

J. Smith, W. Voce, A. E. Watt, D. V. Wright.  
2 J. C. Boucher, F. R. Brown, R. F. H. Darwall-Smith, G. Geary, W. R. Hammond, H. Larwood, D. A. R. Moloney (N.Z.), R. T. D. Perks, E. P. Robinson, T. F. Smiles, J. W. A. Stephenson, L. J. Todd, F. E. Woolley.  
• Has taken 10 wickets in a match.

## CENTURIES

W. R. Hammond.  
J. H. Parks.  
L. G. Berry, C. S. Dempster L. Hutton.

G. Cox, D. Davies, H. H. Gibb, John Langridge.  
2 A. E. Alderman, L. E. G. Ames, W. H. Ashdown, C. J. Barnett, M. R. Barton, C. Cook, E. Davies, H. E. Dolly, R. J. Gregory, J. Iddon, J. H. Pawle, E. Paynter, F. T. Prentice, A. Sandham, F. Watson, T. S. Worthington, R. E. S. Wyatt.

\* Has scored a double century.  
NOTE.—W. T. Luckes scored a maiden hundred on Saturday.

BOWLS TOURNAMENTS  
Singles Competition  
Commenced

The lawn bowls open singles competition began yesterday, when seven matches were played.

On the Civil Service green, J. S. Landolt defeated G. E. Stephens 21-19; L. Glendinning lost to M. J. Medina 14-21; and J. C. Meyer was beaten by E. G. Post 9-21.

The Landolt-Stephens match took 23 heads to decide. Landolt led right up to the 21st head when Stephens, who was then two shots behind, scored a three to take the lead for the first time. Landolt, however, scored a three in the next to win.

Medina was never seriously extended in his match against Glendinning, leading all the way. The game ended on the 20th head.

Although Post defeated Meyer by what seemed to be a comfortable margin, it took him 21 heads to do so. Meyer struck a bogy on the 13th head when, only two shots behind, he failed to score on five heads in succession, and thus allowed his opponent to increase his lead to 16-17.

At Club de Recreo, H. Nish beat J. 21-17; B. W. Whiteman lost to A. Spary 15-21; H. R. Major was beaten by J. M. Jack 13-22; and W. Mulenby went down to W. C. Simpson 9-21.

In the quarter-final of the pairs competition, W. L. Walker and S. Randle defeated E. W. Simmonds and J. Dinkin 20-12. The match was played at Craigenower.

The Omar brothers entered the quarter-final in the same competition at the expense of their club-mates, W. J. Howard and E. Zimmerman, whom they beat 26-12 on the Civil Service green.

TWO CASES OF  
DOG-BITEVICTIMS TREATED  
AT HOSPITAL

A Dairy Farm Co. cow, Tal King, aged 18, was bitten on the right thigh by a Dalmatian dog owned by Lt. Favell, of H.M.S. Perseus, at the Lower Peak Tram Station yesterday. The dog was sent to Kennedy Town for observation, and the cow treated at the Queen Mary Hospital.

Leung Ching, married woman, was also bitten by an Alsatian dog in Prince Edward Road last night. The animal, which was owned by Mr. Ho Fec, of No. 300 Prince Edward Road, was taken to Ma Tau Kok for observation. The woman was treated at the Kowloon Hospital.

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CHANGTAE	8 Aug.	18 Aug.	16 Aug.	1 Sept.
TAIPING	7 Sept.	14 Sept.	17 Sept.	3 Oct.
CHANGTAE	8 Oct.	15 Oct.	18 Oct.	3 Nov.

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## Men and Things Abroad... by W. N. EWER

## ALL'S CALM in the Storm Centre

A FRIEND of mine has just come back from a tour of Central Europe. There is nothing very unusual in that. But this particular friend—whom I am afraid I must not mention by name—has unusually good opportunities for getting good information and forming good judgments.

He went out very anxious and depressed. He has come back not entirely but very considerably reassured.

Things, he says, do not look nearly as bad when you see them from Prague or Vienna as they did seem from London.

And generally people's nerves are much steadier, their fears much less, their outlook much calmer than some months ago.

## Wrong Perspective

THAT often happens, of course, when you go and have a good look at something alarming. You find that it is by no means so bad as it seemed at a distance.

Just as with a horse who is shying at something to him quite terrifying. If you can lead him quietly up to it so that he can see that it is really only a handkerchief, he gets over his fright.

One of the big troubles about international affairs is the difficulty of seeing things as they really are; and then of getting other people to see them as they really are.

Especially as quite a lot of folk seem to get quite a kick out of being scared; and just hate to be told that it is only a handkerchief.

## Panic is Fading

ANYWAY, it is quite certain that in Central Europe itself there is—compared with last year—a considerable calm. The panic psychology is fading. People no longer talk as though war were a certainty.

Of course, the alarm-area has varied a lot.

There was a time—not so long ago—when the Polish corridor and Upper Silesia were the storm-centres, where, said the prophets, war was quite inevitable.

Then Memel; then Austria. More recently Czechoslovakia. The Nazis were getting ready to start a revolt of the "Sudeten-Germans"; on the heels of which the Reichswehr would cross the border, and "it" would begin.

## Prophet Without Honour

ON February 24, I drew attention to the prophecy of one of our most confident "straight from the horse's mouth" scaremongers.

He had not only the fact, but the date.

It was all to happen on Coronation Day!

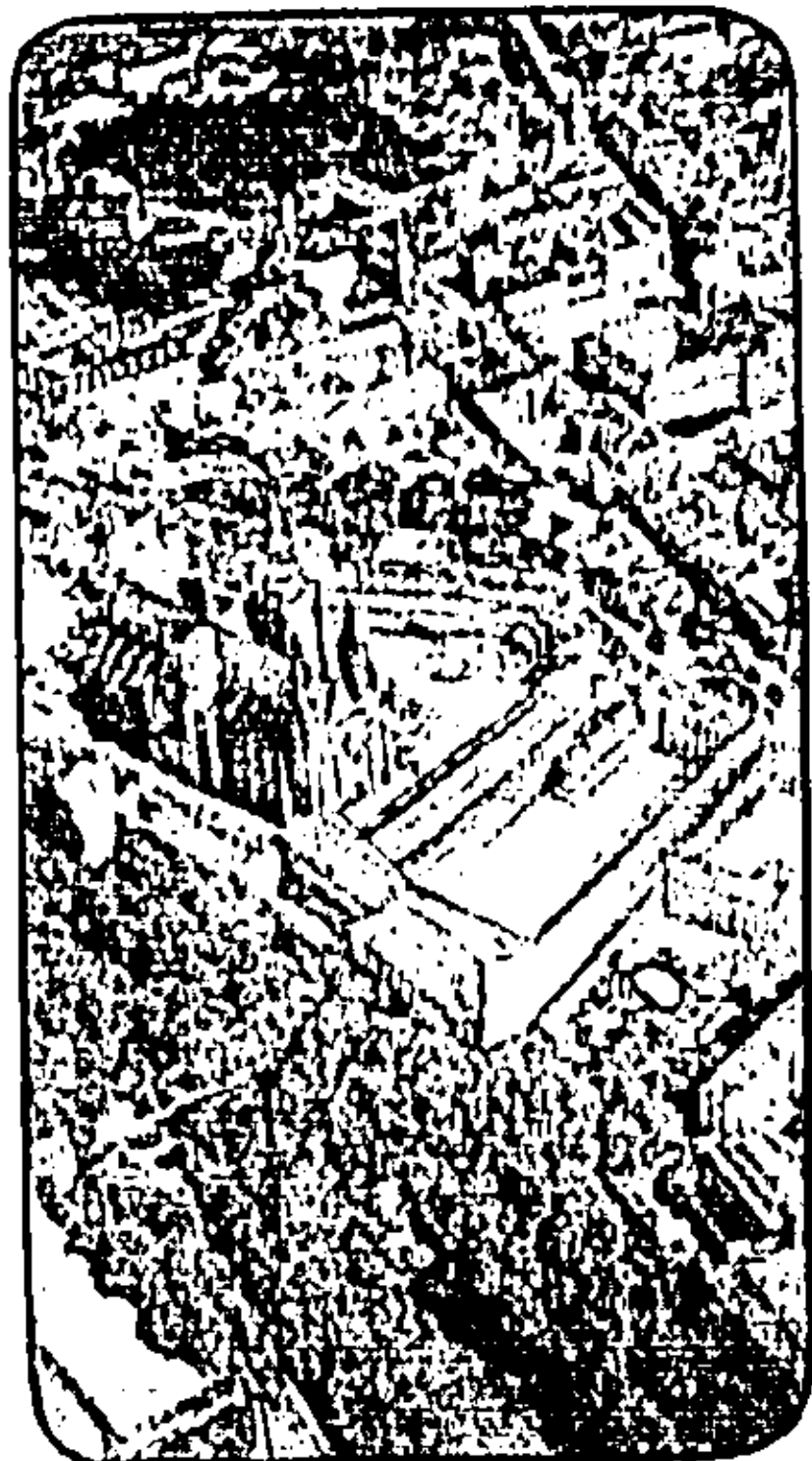
True, there was just a little hedging. If the war did not begin on Coronation Day it was to begin in June: such a nice month for a war.

Well, Coronation Day has come and gone without anything very noticeable in the way of insurrections or invasions.

## Czech Co-operator

NOW let us turn from them to more worth while people. I have just received the full text of Dr. Krofta's speech to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Czechoslovak Chamber and Senate on May 21. Dr. Krofta, as I expect you know, is Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This is Krofta on Germany. First, he referred to a recently



From Prague things don't seem nearly as bad as in London.

concluded Air Convention and to negotiations now going on on tourist traffic, on commercial payments and so on.

The old experience plainly manifested itself, namely, that the great similarity of many economic, social and transport problems in Germany and neighbouring Czechoslovakia facilitates mutual understanding regarding them and creates very favourable conditions for collaboration.

Various pronouncements by those responsible for Germany's policy to-day permit us to express the conviction that no fundamentally anti-Czechoslovak policy can be attributed to Germany.

Similarly, we on our part most emphatically refute the accusation of any anti-German policy. I may certainly say that all the Czechoslovak Government sincerely desire friendly agreement with Germany, and that they see in such agreement one of the primary conditions for peace in Central Europe.

Mind you, I do not anticipate anything spectacular in the way of German-Czechoslovak Entente.

But I do say with a great deal of confidence that relations between Berlin and Prague have improved, are improving, and are going to improve.

## Danube Folly

ONE of the main reasons for it is the growing realisation of the need for economic co-operation among the Danube States.

In the past there has been an endeavour to use the economic needs of those States as a political instrument—to try and build them up into a sort of anti-German economic bloc.

That was always folly. Austria, Hungary, and the Little Entente countries can't get on their economic feet again except in collaboration with Germany and Italy; for the simple reason that these are their biggest markets.

As someone shrewdly remarked to me the other day, to build an economic confederation of the Danube without Germany would be rather like building an economic confederation of the British Commonwealth without the U.K.

## Remember...

BUT the important thing is that the Danube Governments—and especially the Czechoslovak Gov-

ernment—realise that perfectly well.

Hear Dr. Krofta again. He wants: "a system of economic co-operation and of mutual facilities... as soon as possible uniformly applied among all the Central European States, due regard being paid, of course, at the same time to the recognised interests of the two Great Powers which by virtue of their geographical position occupy a special place in this area—Germany and Italy."

You can be sure that that sort of language is being not a little appreciated in Berlin, where it is being more understood that good economic relations with the Danube States may provide the solution to a lot of Germany's troubles.

## Spanish Lesson

GROWING realisation of the need for economic co-operation right through Central Europe—and of the necessity for political appeasement as a condition of such co-operation—is one factor which is having good effect.

Another is the lesson of the Spanish War.

Every General Staff in Europe has learned that the chances of a swift smashing and successful invasion of a neighbouring State are not so good.

There was a school which held that aeroplanes, tanks, and mechanised units had given the offence a new superiority over the defence, and that a war could be short, sharp and decisive. It was a tempting thought for



"We want friendly agreement," says Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Krofta.

politicians nursing ideas of aggression.

Spain has compelled second thoughts; has suggested that the defence has still the upper hand, that any war is likely to be a long war.

And long wars are dangerously unpredictable of result.

## Rising Barometer

SO, what with one thing and another, the whole situation in Central Europe has sensibly eased. Nerves are steadier, dread of war has diminished. Statesmen are thinking more of settling differences and improving relations than of preparing for "the inevitable."

It may not last so. New and disturbing factors may come into play. The present phase may pass. But for the moment it is quite sure that the barometer, which was falling, is steady and even rising. And that is good to record.

## ORANGEMEN'S FESTIVAL TO-DAY

Traditions of the "Twelfth" and the Influence of New Economic Relationships

By HUGH A. LAW

Orangemen celebrate to-day in Northern Ireland the anniversary of William III.'s victory at the Boyne.

"THE twelfth," as we know it in the North of Ireland, is by no means to be confused with that later and less important festival "the twelfth."

Grouse-shooting is very well in its way; but only the youngest and keenest of shots home for the holidays can perhaps get quite such a thrill from the first day on the heather as yearly fills the breast of middle-aged Ulstermen at the dawn of the Orange Festival.

Even in noise—and noise, as we all know, is dear to the human animal—I would back the drum, beaten as our people beat it, against the gun.

Add an impressive ritual, flashes of violent colour, banners of strange device, processions and oratory flamboyant enough to please the most primitive taste; add to all these the comfortable knowledge that during twelve precious hours one may with impunity indulge in such "party games" and other agreeable recreations as would at other times draw upon one the unfavourable attention of the police; and it is not difficult to understand the charm of "the twelfth."

## DRUM-EDGE WOUNDS

Moreover, the day itself is the culmination of a period of ever growing excitement. For weeks the bands have been practising along the roads, and wrists caught on the

drum's edge show honourable wounds.

In hundreds of cottage gardens the orange lily rears its head, proudly conscious of its destiny and watchfully guarded by its owner. Watchfulness indeed is necessary; for pluck theft is to be feared.

I remember to have heard of an elderly cottager who, spying at midnight two maidens engaged over an unauthorised survey of his flower beds, leapt from his bed and, attired as he was (which, to put it delicately, was less than half attired), pursued them for miles barefooted and blasphemous.

In my youth, when I stayed with cousins in County Antrim, one of the most familiar of summer sounds, blending not disagreeably with the hum of insects and song of skylarks, was that of the northern drum. It was our cousin's coachman and the stableboys were all keen Orangemen, from whom, in addition to possibly more useful instruction in horsemanship I learned something of the mind of the northern man, a mind in which, though as now, pride of ascendancy consorted oddly enough with a democratic egalitarianism.

## DAYS OF WILD RIOT

Nearer acquaintance with the Orange Order, I had none; for my cousin himself, though after 1880 he had somewhat reluctantly sided with the "dissentient" Liberals of that day, was still, save in the dim cult business of Home Rule, faithful to his Presbyterian forefathers. It was otherwise with some of my friends; as, for example, with "AE" (Mr. George W. Russell, the Irish writer), who, as he has told me, would in the little town of Lurgan, a few miles away, be peering over the battlements of the castle, watching the contending factions. These were, indeed, the great days of a festival which has of late somewhat declined.

Not that the Orange Order even now lacks its distinguished patrons, or that the Vatican has lost the bad name it once gained in Portlarn. Careful mothers are said all the while to warn their offspring that the tempting pond or quarryhole is "full of friends. I doubt if the most fanatic of Orangemen regards Portlarn otherwise than as an evil in itself. But the determination to resist any reversal of the old order of things is as strong as ever among the masses; while, with economic self-interest, the shipbuilders and linen merchants of Belfast are quite naturally averse from ridding the trade of the forty million inhabitants of Great Britain—not to speak of other Commonwealth markets—of anything the rest of Ireland can offer.

## A MEMORABLE WAISTCOAT

I doubt if any of them would now display quite the zeal of an old kinsman of mine—Deputy-Lieuten-

ant and several times High Sheriff of his county—who, when advancing years forbade him to head the annual procession, had made for him a waistcoat of blue and orange velvet, attired in which he would stand at a window to take the salute of the marching ranks. The waistcoat is still in excellent condition, in spite of having served two generations of children for "dressing-up"; but is unlikely ever again to be used as its creator intended. For things move, even in Ulster; and the plous, glorious and immortal memory of William of Orange grows a little dim. Yet, eye upon anything short of violent riot.

To party leaders the occasion is not less welcome; for without it they might not find it so easy to drown those discontents to be expected in an industrial community in times of slack trade, especially in a community which is temperamentally unresponsive to the Roman Catholic faith of the other Provinces. After all, they can hardly forget, though their followers may, that the feast itself commemorates successful rebellion, or that the words "No surrender" on flags and banners were originally the expression of a determination to shut the gates of Derry in the face of an anointed king. This is not to deny that Ulster to-day is loyal.

## ORANGEMEN AND PARTITION

Meanwhile the separatist movement, which is quite as strong in Ulster as elsewhere (regard being had to the fact that Nationalists of all shades are a minority in the six counties), has undoubtedly been a godsend to Lord Craigavon and his friends. I doubt if the most fanatic of Orangemen regards Partition otherwise than as an evil in itself. But the determination to resist any reversal of the old order of things is as strong as ever among the masses; while, with economic self-interest, the shipbuilders and linen merchants of Belfast are quite naturally averse from ridding the trade of the forty million inhabitants of Great Britain—not to speak of other Commonwealth markets—of anything the rest of Ireland can offer. If I were a maker of drums or display quite the zeal of an old kinsman of mine—Deputy-Lieuten-

## BOOKS

edited by  
F. G. H.  
SALUSBURY

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DOWNLAND ENGLAND  
By H. J. Massingham  
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FROM the Chilterns to the coast, England shines with increasing beauty when you have read Mr. Massingham's journey over the legend-studded hills.

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To him "the aspirations of mankind, defeated age by age, seem figured in those stately humps and circles, at once a little Downland in themselves, and half-way to the sky-world the thought that raised them desired."

The Downs can give us all that "sense of freedom, triumph, and elation that the mind is capable of," and Mr. Massingham can give us all the beauty of their unbroken ridges and fluted hollows, of their dipping and soaring ranges, and of their haunted solitudes.

But do we really fear these ghost-ridden stretches of sky-line, with their pyx-breeding grounds and their ancient landmarks of pre-Christian peoples, as much as Mr. Massingham suggests in his sly attack on the butter-fingered cowardice of the Machine Age people tramping round in herds?

Anyways, in "Downland England" he takes us by the hand, and with gruff, fatherly interpretations of the beauties he reveals, we go with delight through Wiltshire, Dorset, Sussex, Hampshire and Berkshire, treading the solitudes that only rare flowers know.

A. L. H.

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Pres. Coolidge	Noon July 24	Pres. Jackson	Midnight July 30
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Pres. Lincoln	Midnight Sept. 7	Pres. Grant	Midnight Sept. 10
Pres. Coolidge	Noon Sept. 18	Pres. Jackson	Midnight Sept. 24

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Pres. Polk	8.00 a.m. Aug. 15	Pres. Jackson	8.00 p.m. Aug. 1
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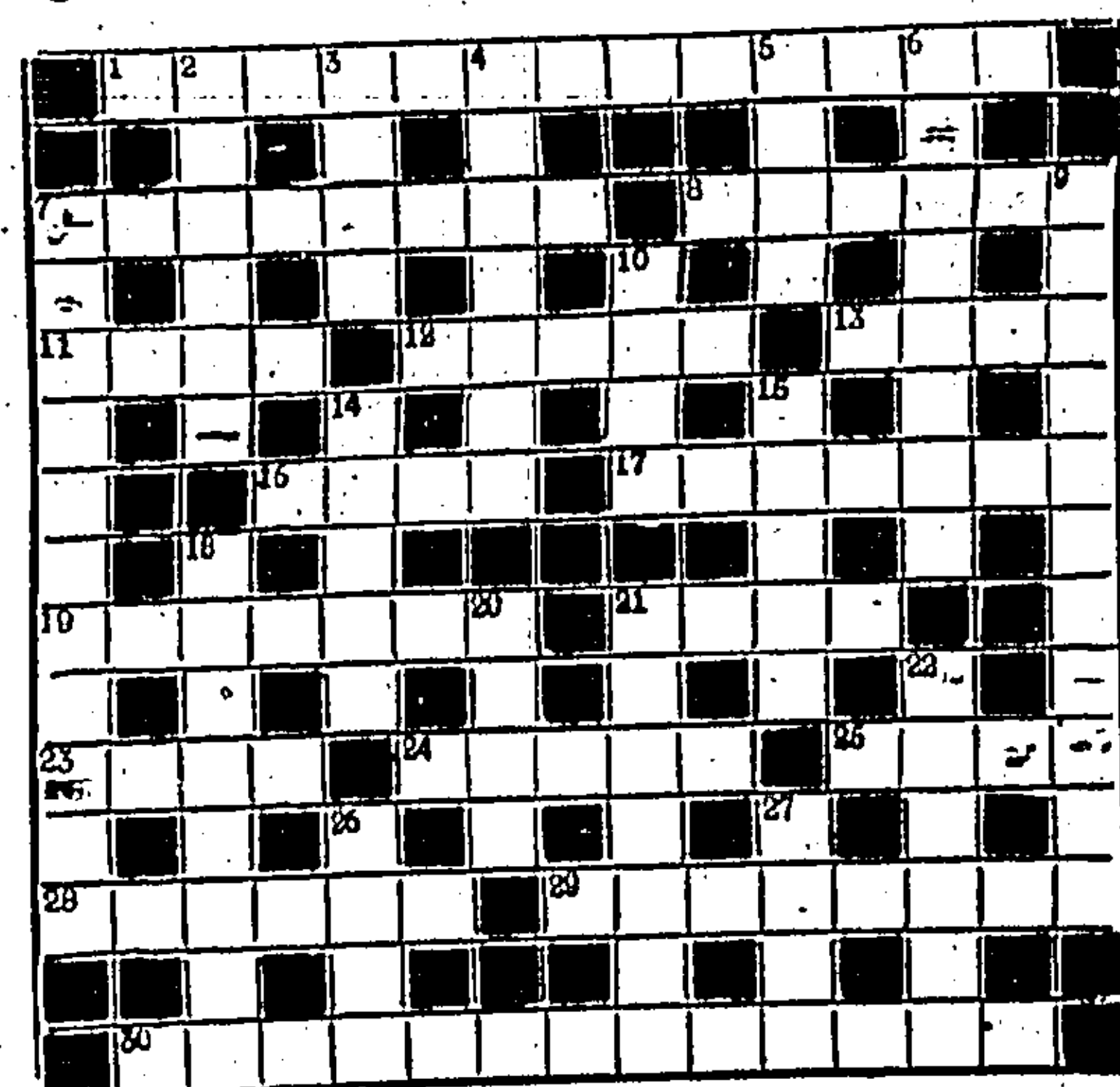
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## ACROSS

- After taking their cues, one may see their kissing quite openly in public houses (two words, 8, 5).
- Darting (anag.).
- Hard cash.
- Made to do penance for similar damage in the most ramshackle niche we ever saw (hidden).
- These birds are easily caught.
- Vessels that give one the shivers.
- The car, par excellence for negotiating a water-splash.
- Might be made by a grumpy airman.
- Pulled, and, apparently, more or less torn to pieces.
- Hidden in Clue 11.
- Here you can have your fling.
- Saved it although it's rather thin.
- A solitary effort.
- Unloader.
- Just the dance for Sally with a band.
- Queer stations (anag.).

## DOWN

- This file is as narrow as possible.
- Hidden in Clue 11.
- Astonish.
- Claps at one end only.
- Not at all a suitable lament for a Leap Year.
- Though threatened, starts in, and finishes with its time clearly indicated.

- Look here for the Welsh Harp.
- Swallow up, or, alternatively, stop down.
- No description of the Sahara.
- Only little things, it's true, but they alter the times.
- The great bulk of the measure means murder on a large scale.
- Hidden in Clue 11.
- Byron wrote about one with an air: but they all have that.
- See here, my soft fruit, Thomas stops at nothing.
- China's antithesis.
- Not instructed in the past, but in the present, tense.

## Yesterday's Solution

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A C A M A A A I P U  
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P E S S E H O M E S E R  
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I N C I T E W A G G O N  
A O Y P M N U A  
T A R T W A G E S N I B  
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July, 1937.

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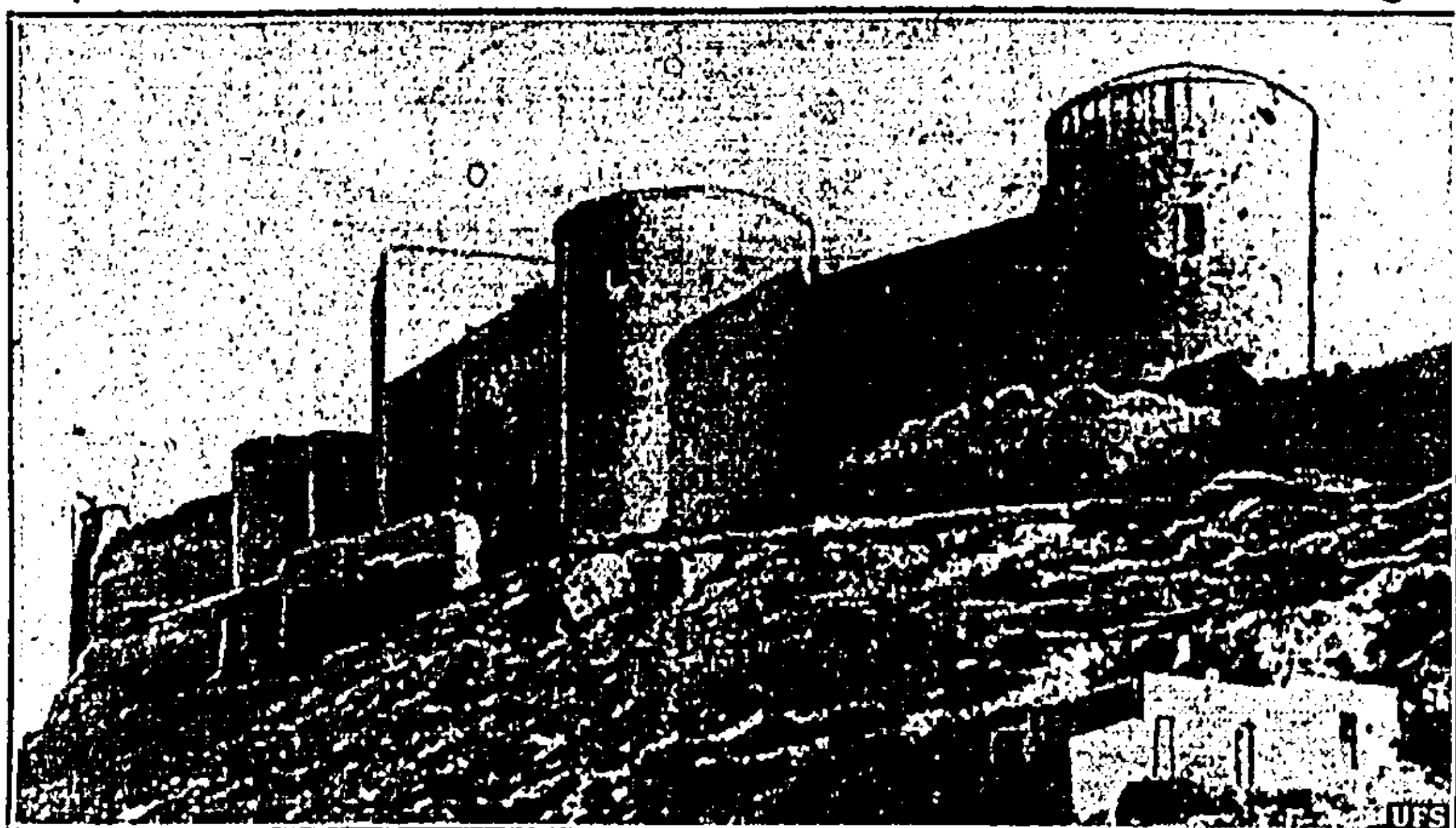
# NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR

# Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

# HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE



**DAM-BLASTED BRIDGE**—This is one way to get rid of a bridge you don't happen to need. This was the Wabash railroad bridge, spanning the Missouri River at St. Charles, Mo. After years of service it was condemned and in almost no time at all it was removed by dynamite, as shown. Here it rises, at both ends. The new bridge replacing it is seen in background.



**SHELLED**—New tension gripped Europe over war possibility, after German warships bombarded the Mediterranean seaport of Almeria in reprisal for the Loyalist air attack on the Nazi pocket battleship Deutschland. This historic fortress, La Alcazaba, standing on the heights overlooking the city, was one of the targets for the Nazi gunners. Twenty were reported killed, 100 wounded.



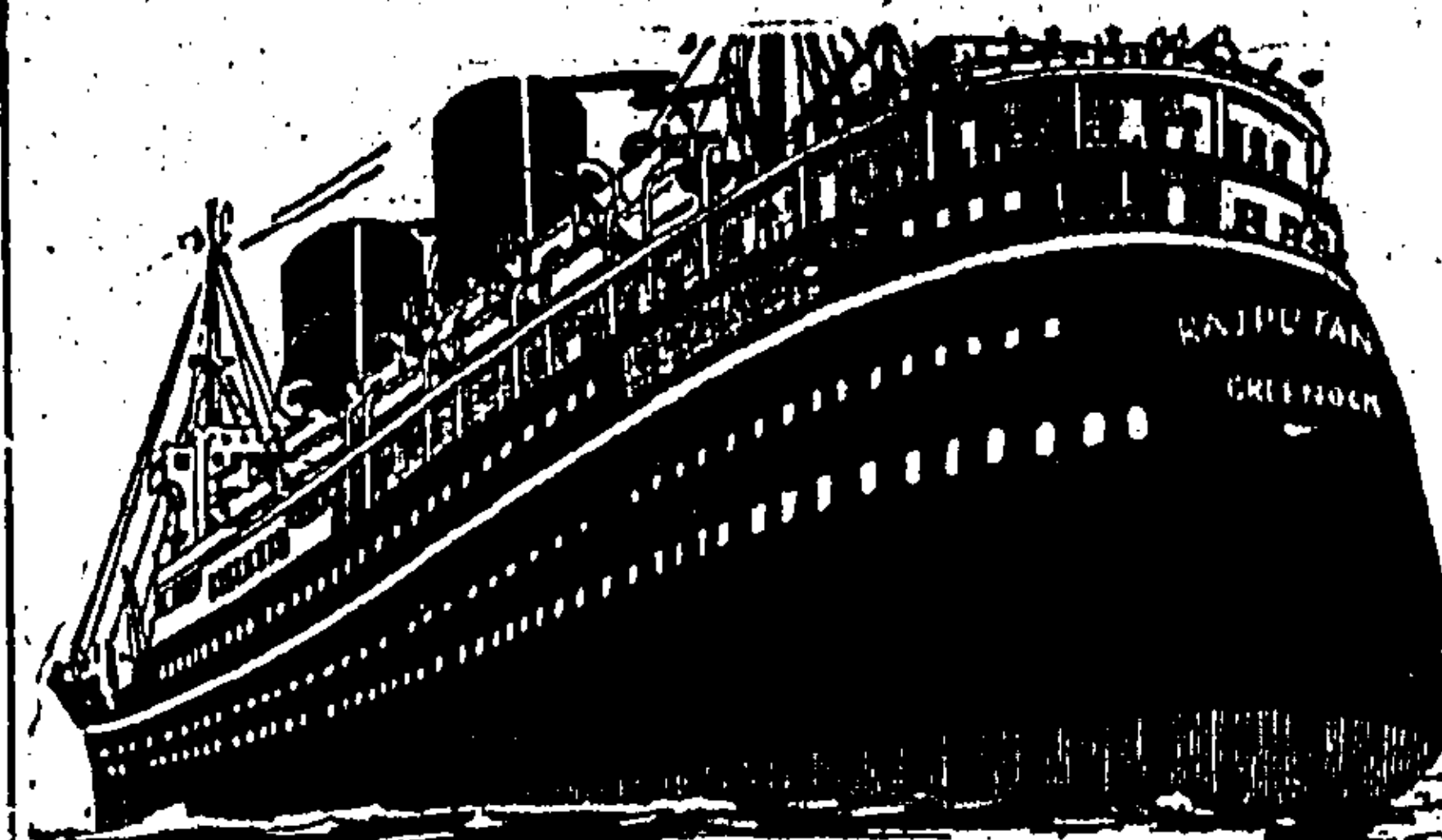
**REVIEWS THE FLEET**—King George, preceded by Queen Elizabeth and followed by Princess Elizabeth, goes aboard the royal yacht at Portsmouth, England, to review the fleet. More than 300 fighting craft, gathered in 20 square miles of water, formed the mightiest massing of fighters since the World War.



**LEWIS MOODS**—These candid-camera pictures of John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, were taken during a hearing in Washington on the Wage and Hour Bill. Left to right, top: Slightly amused. "How's that again?" Bottom: "Pah! You don't say so!" "I've heard that statement before." Mr. Lewis liked the bill, generally.



**DEGREE FOR MISSIE**—Scene in the Blue Room of the White House at Washington, as Miss Marguerite Alice Le Hand, personal secretary to President Roosevelt known as "Missie," received the Doctor of Laws degree from representatives of Rosary College, River Forest, Ill. Left to right: Rev. Mother Samuel, Mrs. Roosevelt, the President and Miss Le Hand.



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KAISAR-I-HIND	11,000	7th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SOUDAN	7,000	14th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
Rajputana	17,000	21st Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RANPURA	17,000	4th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
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All vessels may call at Malta.

### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TILAWA	10,000	10.30, 17th July	Singapore, Port Swettenham.
SANTHA	8,000	31st July	
TALMA	10,000	14th Aug.	Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
SIRDHANA	8,000	28th Aug.	
SHIRALA	8,000	11th Sept.	

### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

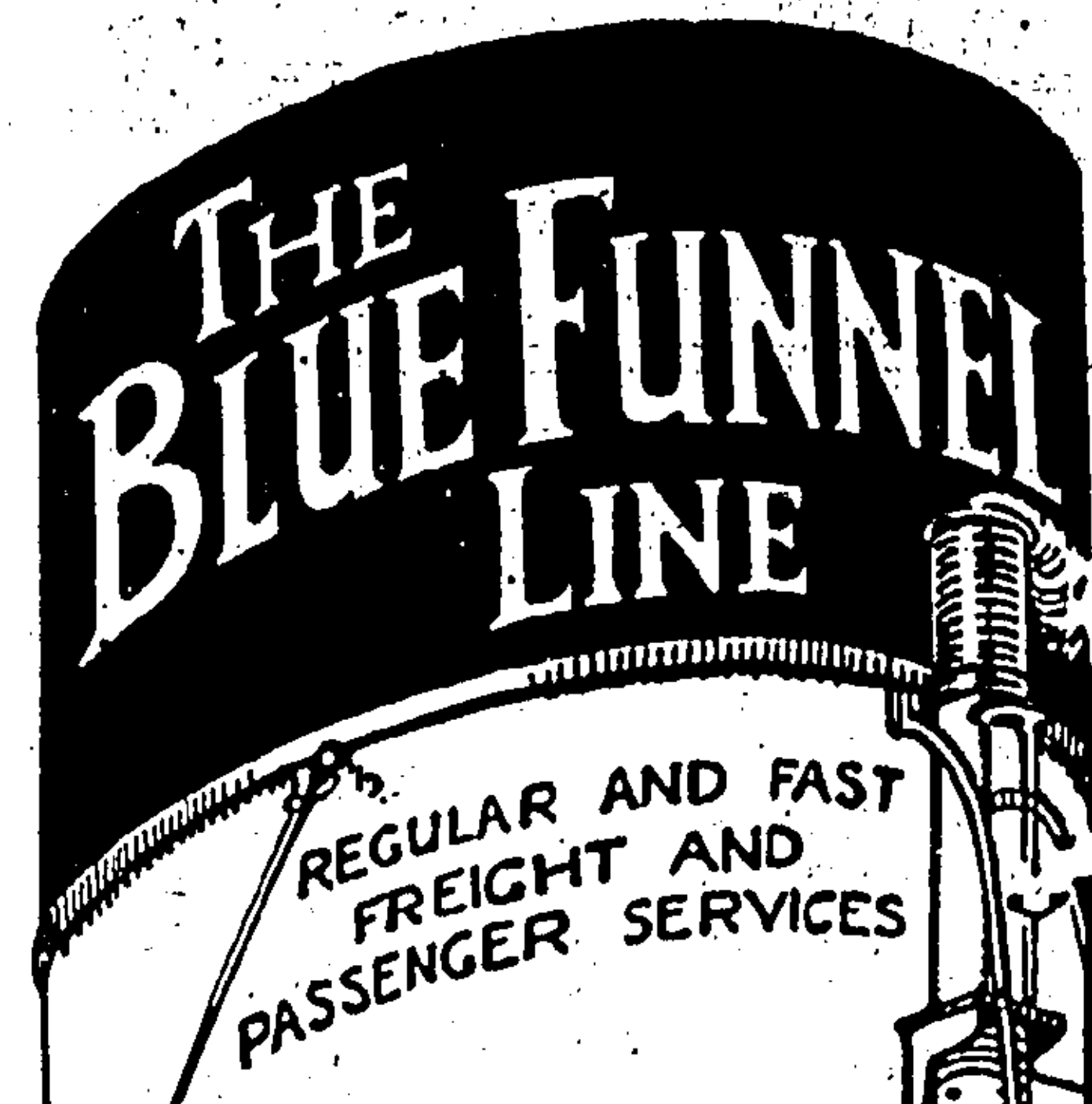
NELLORE	7,000	31st July	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney.
TANDA	7,000	3rd Sept.	
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Oct.	Melbourne & Hobart.

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALMA	10,000	22nd July	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
Rajputana	17,000	22nd July	Shanghai & Japan.
TANDA	7,000	31st Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
Sirdhana	8,000	5th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
RANPURA	17,000	5th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
BURDWAN	6,000	6th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
SHIRALA	8,000	10th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.

\* Cargo only.  
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### LIVERPOOL SERVICE

ANTIOCHUS sails 23rd July for Havre, Liverpool, & Bromborough.

### NEW YORK SERVICE

PHENIX sails 27th Sept. for Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia & Baltimore via Batavia, Straits & Cape of Good Hope.

### PACIFIC SERVICE

TALTHYBIUS sails 20th July for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

### INWARD SERVICE

THESEUS Due 14 July. From U. K. via Straits.  
EURYPYLUS Due 15 July. From Europe via Straits.  
PATROCLOS Due 15 July. From U. K. via Straits.  
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See particulars  
on another page.



**ENVOY TAKES WALK**—Dishevelled and worried, here is Count Dino Grandi, right, Italian ambassador to London, leaving the non-intervention meeting in the foreign office, after the news of the German shelling of Almeria, Spain. Later he was instructed from Rome to notify the meeting that Italy had withdrawn her Spanish patrol.

### HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The total expenditure up to October, 1937, on behalf of sick and destitute children is estimated at \$25,000, against which the income to date is \$20,000.

The Society asks for the balance of  
**\$5,000**

Hon. Treasurers:  
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6 Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Mr. KWOK CHAN,  
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Hongkong.  
June 25, 1937.





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**Under the Red Robe**  
with **RAYMOND MASSEY • ROMNEY BRENT**  
**SOPHIE STEWART • LAWRENCE GRANT**  
Produced by Robert T. Kane • Directed by Victor Sassestrom  
Adapted from the novel by Butler J. Wymore and the play by Edward Rose  
A 16-Week Picture released by 20th Century-Fox

TO - MORROW Ricardo Cortez - Gail Patrick  
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THE DRAMA OF A MONSTER WHO FELL IN LOVE!  
**PETER LORRE** in "MAD LOVE"  
AN "OLD FAVOURITE" FROM M.G.M.

## H.K. Students In London

Victoria League's Comments

In 1931, a local Committee of the Victoria League, under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary, was formed in Hongkong and since that time has investigated many cases of students from Hongkong proceeding to England who wished to avail themselves of the assistance offered by the League in London. The assistance offered is gratuitous, and takes the form of meeting students, finding quarters, advising on educational matters and, as far as possible, helping in regard to admission to the Universities.

The League also gives facilities for visiting places of interest and generally in bringing students into contact with English social life. The League reports on the health of students and will, if so desired, act as guardians.

Students are furnished with personal introductions to prominent people, and are given the opportunity of visiting the Houses of Parliament, Hurlingham, and Ranelagh besides attending many large receptions, dances and parties. The League will furnish personal reports on students under its care for the benefit of parents and guardians.

The report of Mr. A. G. Norkill, Joint Secretary for the Committee which concerns itself with students from Hongkong and Malaya, for the first half of 1936 contains the following:

"The students as a body are pursuing their studies in their usual cheerful way and most of them will make a success of them. There is still, in spite of propaganda, a tendency for half-educated men to come over before they are qualified to enter a University. It cannot be repeated too often that such men have great difficulty in gaining admission and should complete their education up to the necessary standard. It is only fair to point out that of the two recent cases of students sent down from Universities one came over in defiance of the advice tendered to him by the Victoria League and the other was brought over by his own headmaster without consulting the League. Owing to the action of the League Committees these cases are fewer than they used to be."

The local committee consists of: Hon. Colonial Secretary (Chairman); the Vice-Chancellor, University of Hongkong (Vice-Chairman); Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs; the Director of Education; Mr. S. W. Ts'o, C.B.E., LL.D., Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau; Miss Alice Kwok; Inspector of English Schools and Mr. Ts'o Tsun-on, Joint Honorary Secretaries. Such persons as may wish to avail themselves of the assistance of the League should apply to one of the Honorary Secretaries, with a view to obtaining a letter to the Secretary of the League in London.

## EARL'S DEATH

London, July 12.  
The eleventh Earl of Wemyss died to-day, aged seventy years—British Wireless.

## Urges Britain And Japan To Assist China

## In Own Interests To Collaborate, Declares Sir F. Leith-Ross

London, July 12.

Tanks and military lorries do not make the best commercial travellers, declared Sir Frederick Leith-Ross at a dinner given by the Federation of British Industries to the Japanese economic mission now visiting England, when referring to the present situation in China. Sir Frederick, however, expressed confidence that common-sense would prevail and overcome all difficulties.

Sir Frederick said he was very glad to see an expansion of Japanese trade with China in the last eight months, but he believed that this could be much improved by a better Sino-Japanese understanding. Incidents such as the present were bound to recur so long as the territorial integrity and the normal sovereign rights of China were not respected.

Only by making China more prosperous, said Sir Frederick, could Britain hope to improve trade with her, and no country was likely to gain more from a more prosperous state of affairs in China than Japan. Therefore, it was in the best interests of Britain and Japan to co-operate in restoring a strong and peaceful China. It was because of this mutual interest that he had confidence in future Anglo-Japanese relations.

Sir Frederick suggested that the present expanding trade provided a most favourable opportunity to eradicate misunderstanding by smoothing the path of commercial relations. He urged that the existing system of quotas should be replaced by some other system mutually advantageous to Britain and Japan.

The Japanese Ambassador replied to the speech.—Reuter.

## HEADS OVER ATLANTIC

Port Washington, July 12.  
The Imperial Airways flying boat, Caledonia, left for Montreal at 6.25 p.m. G.M.T. on the first stage of her return flight across the Atlantic to Britain.—Reuter Bulletin Service.

## H.K. Weather Features

91 Degrees Recorded Yesterday

A temperature of 91 was recorded by the Royal Observatory yesterday, which was one degree higher than the maximum of the previous day. The minimum night temperature, 81, was two degrees above that of Monday. This morning at 10 o'clock temperature was 87, or one degree above yesterday's figure at the same hour, with humidity of 76, or two points higher than yesterday.

No rain fell during the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day.

This morning's weather report reads: Pressure continues to be highest over the Pacific to the east of Japan, and is relatively low over China generally, Manchuria, Korea and the neighbouring seas. The depression remains over South-West China. Local forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

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with SEAN O'CASEY  
**THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS**  
with PRESTON FOSTER  
and UNA O'CONNOR  
With Players from the Famous Abbey Theatre, Dublin.  
Directed by JOHN FORD. Associate Producers, Cliff Reid and Robert Slik.

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Nothing in Heaven or Hell Can Stop These Men!  
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